

RG 263 CIA

RODOLPH WILLENBERG FILE

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WALLENBURG, RAOUL
201-0005925
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SEE SE/ISP FOR FURTHER INFO

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Date Nov 12 1993

HRP 93-6

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COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

[REDACTED]
14 September 1993

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Comments on the KGB's Handling of Files on Raoul
WALLENBERG

DOI: Prior to 1990

SOURCE: [REDACTED] a KGB officer who defected to the West [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[ACTION: IMS]

1. According to KGB policy, archives can be destroyed under certain circumstances. For example, the personnel file of an agent who has died can be destroyed totally. Once a file has been destroyed, there are no traces of the contents of that file in the KGB archives. Even a record of the act of destruction is only kept for a few years. Therefore, it is understandable that documents about past dissidents or men like Raoul WALLENBERG cannot be found in the KGB archives.

2. The KGB often cannot locate the files of those executed. The KGB has no real reason to conceal archival material on the fate of Raoul WALLENBERG since his death in Stalinist jails is openly admitted. The Soviets did not have Western-style archives in the 1930s and many officers in the NKVD were not literate so records were primitive and incomplete. In some cases, "records" were only one torn piece of paper with the words "(date), executed XXX number of people."

HEADQUARTERS COMMENT:

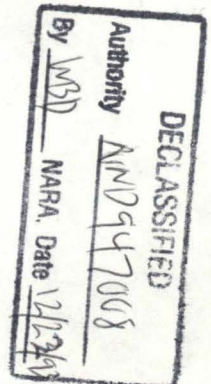
1. Raoul WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat, was kidnapped by Soviets in 1945. His fate has been under investigation since that time.

2. This report was written in response to an FOIA request.

WARNING NOTICE - INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED

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ALL PORTIONS CARRY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROLS OF OVERALL DOCUMENT

Originator: [REDACTED]

Distribution:

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COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

[REDACTED]
14 September 1993

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Background on Raoul WALLENBERG

DOI: 1940s to 1989

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[ACTION: IMS]

1. By late 1989, it was common knowledge in the [REDACTED] KGB's Second Chief Directorate (internal security and counterintelligence--SCD) that the Swedish diplomat, Raoul WALLENBERG, was shot after three or four years of captivity in Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow. The year of his death would be 1948 or 1949.

2. [REDACTED]

3. Several years ago, a KGB representative met with a relative of WALLENBERG to inform the family that the diplomat had died in a camp in 1948 or 1949. In the KGB mindset, however, WALLENBERG was too famous a figure to put in a prison camp where he might have been recognized and his treatment later reported to the world. Therefore, the rumor that WALLENBERG was seen in a prison camp in the 1950s and 1960s was untrue.

4. WALLENBERG was kidnapped by the NKVD in Budapest in 1945. He was accused of being an agent for a Western intelligence service [NFI]. WALLENBERG was taken directly to Lyubyanka Prison where he was interrogated for several years and then shot. [Source Comment: WALLENBERG's death was typical for this cruel period in Soviet history.]

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5. As of late 1989, no one in Department 2 was holding WALLENBERG's file. If it existed, the file was probably in the Central KGB Archives in the city of Tomsk, to which many of the files from 1917 to late 1940s period were sent. The archive building in Tomsk was located in the center of Tomsk on a hill. The brick was a rosemary (sic) color, in the late nineteenth century tradition. It was surrounded by a combination of brick walls and fences. There were bars on the windows.

HEADQUARTERS COMMENTS:

1. Raoul WALLENBERG was a Swedish diplomat abducted by the Soviets in Hungary in 1945. His fate has been the subject of controversy for over 35 years.

2. This report was written in response to an FOIA request forwarded to [REDACTED] by IMS.

ALL PORTIONS CARRY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROLS OF OVERALL DOCUMENT

Originator: [REDACTED]

Distribution:

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1 - [REDACTED]
2 - [REDACTED]

Attachment to
To Chief W/E
From

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201-5925

ST

VITBOKEN

När regeringen nu lägger fram sin vitbok i fallet Raoul Wallenberg, betyder detta att man på basis av nuvarande bevismateriel och vittnesmål inte kan vänta sig några framsteg i frågan. Detta hindrar inte, att frågan på nytt kan bli aktuell, regeringen kommer att ta upp fallet så snart något nytt faktum blir känt enligt statsministerns deklaration.

Det nya vitboken är utarbetad från professor Nanna Svartz. Det kan komma att folkas så att professor Svartz i förtroende fick rätta upplysningar av sin ryske kollega, men att denne därefter på grund av påtryckningar från de ryska myndigheterna tvingades ta tillbaka vad han sagt under hänvisning till språkliga missuppfattningar.

De ryska ledarna hänvisar till att det inte kan finnas något begripligt skäl för dem att kvarhålla Wallenberg i Sovjet, om han vore i livet.

Det är inte någon beskyllning mot professor Svartz, om man trots allt tillmäter den ryska versionen av hennes samtal med sin ryske kollega en viss plausibilitet; hon kan trots allt ha uppfattat dennes yttranden som mera kategoriska än de var menade, samtidigt som den ryske vetenskapsmannen, ovetande om vilken betydelse hans ord hade, uttryckte sig slarvigare än han annars skulle gjort.

Ändå kvarstår att episoden är ytterst svårbegriplig. Man frågar sig, vilka skäl den ryske vetenskapsmannen hade att påstå eller förmoda något om Wallenberg, dennes eventuella vistelse på mentalsjukhus och hans hälsotillstånd, om det i själva verket var så, som senare påstods, att han inte visste något alls i frågan och inte ens kände till Wallenbergs namn.

I fyra och ett halvt år har svenska regeringen arbetat med detta vittnesmål utan att nå något resultat. På högsta politiska nivå har professor Svartz samtal tagits

upp vid samtliga statsbesök och vid ett flertal tillfällen har de båda vetenskapsmännen fått träffas på nytt. Något mera synes nu inte kunna göras, tyvärr har vitboken inte förmått skingra mystiken kring fallet Wallenberg.

Vitboken ger ett mycket starkt intryck av vilka energiska ansträngningar regeringen gjort. Ett stort antal av utrikesdepartementets mest kvalificerade krafter har nästan dagligen arbetat med fallet i flera år. Frågan har tagits upp med de ryska myndigheterna till den grad att varje statsbesök mest handlat om Wallenberg. De svensk-ryska förbindelserna har i över ett decennium dominerats och förbittrats av denna fråga.

Från rysk sida har man vid flera tillfällen visat avsevärd irritation. Ryssarna har givit ett besked, enligt vilket Wallenberg dog 1947. Sedan svenskarna inte godtagit detta, utan fortsatt sina framställningar, har man frågat varför vi förutsätter att ryssarna ljugar och varför vi tror att de skulle kvarhålla Wallenberg, om han fanns i Sovjet. Chrusjtjov förklarade vid sitt senaste besök i Sverige, att han inte skulle ha kommit, om han vetat att vi på nytt skulle ta upp fallet Wallenberg.

Ryssarna har också uttryckt sin irritation över att Sverige förpestar de svensk-ryska förbindelserna med att ta upp en enda människas försvinnande, när Sovjet, som jämförelse, förlorade 20 miljoner människor i kriget mot nazisterna, som Sverige stod utanför.

Oberoende av tyngden i sådana argument, har svenska regeringen med rätta sett det som en humanitär åtgärd att försöka klarlägga Wallenbergs öde.

Som läget nu är, tycks alla möjligheter ha blivit uttömda. Det är till synes omöjligt att nu komma längre, något som inte hindrar att nya ansträngningar måste göras i den mån nya fakta kommer i dagen.



□ Svenska regeringen har gjort allt vad den kan klarlägga hans öde.

DAGENS NYHETER.

DEL 1

Onsdagen den 75 September 1965

Wallenbergsbok Cellkamrat kron

Vitboken om Raoul Wallenberg kommer att offentliggöras på torsdagen, sedan den presenterats för ledamöterna i utrikesnämnden. Den blir på 55 stencilerade kvartsidor och innehåller endast dokumentation i form av vittnesmål och skriftväxlingar med de ryska myndigheterna. Vitboken torde däremot inte innehålla någon avslutande eller sammanfattande redogörelse för fallet. Det svenska kronvittnet är en österrikisk medborgare som uppger att han suttit i samma cell som Wallenberg i Vladimirfängelset.

Utrikesnämndens sammanträde, som leds av kungen, börjar kl 11, och ledamöterna har fått varsel om att det kan pågå hela dagen. Utöver vitboken om Wallenberg väntar man att även Vietnamfrågan skall tas upp till diskussion, medan instruktionen till den delegationen att behandlas av nämnden i sina huvuddrag var materialet till vitboken om Wallenberg klart redan i juni när statsminister Tage Erlander återkom från Moskva med det sista negativa beskedet. Sedan dess har ett omfattande arbete med kontroll m.m. av materialet ägt rum.

"Fallet kan aldrig avskrivas"

Wallenbergs

(Forts. från sid. 1)

Boken är på 65 sidor, men eventuellt kommer ytterligare två sidor att tillfogas boken innan den offentliggörs.

Från regeringens sida menar man att fallet aldrig kan betraktas som helt avskrivet. I varje fall inte förrän man fått skriftliga bekräftelser från Wallenberg avlidit. Några handlingar som bestyrker att Wallenberg avled i juli 1959 i fängelset den 12 juni 1947, föreligger inte. Det ryska materialet har det största värdet. Den slutsatsen borde dras på grund av ett påtruffat dokument.

Skulle det komma fram helt nya vittnesmål som kastar ljus över försvinnandet eller styrker de vittnesuppgifter som UD förklarar över är det självfallet att regeringen måste förbehålla sig rätten att på nytt ta upp fallet.

Diskussionen i utrikesnämnden kan möjligen komma att gälla vilket bevisvärde som skall tillmätas de vittnesmål som regeringen stött sig på i sina senaste framstötter till Sovjet.

Innebörden av detta material är först och främst att Wallenberg skulle ha varit i livet omkring 1955 och då vistats i en sjukcell i Wladimirlängelset 20 mil från Moskva.

Den svenska framstötten till Moskva då frågan togs upp på nytt skedde den 9 februari 1959. Man meddelade då att Wallenberg enligt flera vittnesmål befunnit sig i

Wladimirlängelset efter år 1947. Ryska UD svarade i en not 6 mars att alla informationer framlagts i det memorandum som Gromyko överlämnat år 1957. Den 28 juni 1959 förklarade ryska UD att vissa uppgifter som publicerats i pressen var gripna ur luften. Den 18 juli 1959 preciserade svenska UD uppgifter om de vittnesutsagor som gällde Wallenbergs vistelse i Wladimirlängelset.

I noten av den 18 juli 1959 erkänner svenska UD mottagandet av de upplysningar som överlämnats till ambassadör Söhlman den 27 juni och där det bl a förklarades att vissa upplysningar i svensk press (maj) detta år var felaktiga.

UD understryker att man som svar på frågor från pressen gav ett kort besked den 28 maj rörande den efterfrågan som den svenska ambassaden gjort den 9 februari samt det svar som ryska UD lämnat den 6 mars 1959. Det finns ingen anledning för UD, heter det, att avge någon kommentar rörande vad som stått i svenska tidningar. För att undvika missförstånd rörande det material på vilket den svenska efterfrågan var baserad anser UD det nödvändigt att ge följande mer exakt information om några av de vittnesmål som finns tillgängliga.

Österrikaren ej namngiven

① Schweiziske medborgaren, i Brugger, född 22/1 1903, som vistades i fängelse i Sovjet under åren 1948—1959 har meddelat att han i Wladimirlängelset, corpus 2, haft knackningskontakt med Raoul Wal-

lenberg vid månadsskiftet juli/ augusti 1954. Ett antal andra fångar, som återvänt från Sovjet, har förklarat att Brugger har talar om denna kontakt med Wallenberg redan under fångenskapen.

② En österrikisk medborgare, som vistades i fångelser i Sovjet under tiden 1945—1955, har förklarat att han delat cell med Wallenberg i corpus 2 i Wladimirlängelset. När en högre fängelseofficer uppmärksammade österrikaren i Wallenbergs cell förflyttades österrikaren omgående och uppmanades att flera tillfällen att svara på att inte avslöja något om svensken.

③ Två ryska medborgare, Mülle och G. Rehekanoff, född 11/6 1917 resp. 19/6 1903, som vistades i fångenskap i Sovjet under tiden 1950—1955, har uttalat sig förklarar att de vid flera tillfällen hört från medfångar i Wladimirlängelset att Wallenberg vistades i corpus 2 i Wladimirlängelset i början på 1950-talet.

Det är ofrånkomligt att svenska UD måste tillmätta dessa upplysningar betydelse. UD har inte anledning tro att dessa försäkringar avgivits för att sprida missförstånd. Inte heller förefaller det troligt att försäkringarna skulle bero på misslag eller minnesfel.

Skälet till att svenska UD tar upp frågan är, heter det i boken, att vi önskar klarhet i Wallenbergs öde. Om detta kan ske skulle ett allvarligt irritationsmoment i de svensk-sovjetiska relationerna bortfalla.

Sedermera har ambassadör Rolf

Söhlman också fått upplysningar av en högre sovjetisk ämbetsman av innebörden att Wallenberg skulle ha varit i livet omkring år 1960.

Från höger och folkpartiets sida torde man också vid sammanträdet ta upp Vietnamfrågan. Den mest aktuella frågeställningen är varför utrikesnämnden inte fördes innan regeringen genom statsrådet Olof Palme och utrikesminister Torsten Nilsson gjorde sina deklamationer.

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DATED 3 Jan 89

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NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947
CIA ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED

AUTHORITY

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ACTION: NONE

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INFO RUHFSK/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 7045
RUEHZL/EUROPEAN POLITICAL COLLECTIVE
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UNCLAS BRUSSELS 03638

FROM USEC

DEPT FOR EUR/RPE

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS: PREL, SW, EEC

SUBJECT: EC COMMISSION CALLS ON RUSSIA TO CLARIFY
WALLENBERG FATE

1. IN RECENT TALKS WITH RUSSIAN FM KOZYREV, COMMISSION VICE-PRESIDENT ANDRIESEN RAISED THE CASE OF FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG. A COMMISSION SPOKESMAN INDICATED IN REPLY TO A QUERY ON MARCH 13. THE SPOKESMAN SAID ANDRIESEN CALLED ON THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORTS "WITH A VIEW TO DEFINITELY CLARIFYING THE WALLENBERG FILE." HE HINTED THAT THE REACTION FROM KOZYREV HAD BEEN POSITIVE.

2. THE SPOKESMAN MENTIONED THAT ANDRIESEN ALSO TOOK SOME CONTACTS CONCERNING WALLENBERG WITHIN THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK.

DOBBINS

END OF MESSAGE

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Wallenberg, Raul
1201/0005925

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RUEHZL/EUROPEAN POLITICAL COLLECTIVE
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DOBBINS

END OF MESSAGE

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Wallenberg, Raoul
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DEPT FOR EUR/ISCA, EAP, EUR/NE, NA, AND PA

DA PASS TO RUSSIA POW TEAM

E.O. 12356:DECL:OADR
TAGS: MOPS, PREL, PHUM, RS, US
COMBINE: COMPLETE

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG: FORMER SOVIET PRISONER
CLAIMS TO HAVE MET WALLENBERG IN 1947

REF 91MOSCOW30844

1. (CONFIDENTIAL -- ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SUMMARY: THE TDY POW/MIA TEAM IN MOSCOW HAS MET WITH A FORMER SOVIET POLITICAL PRISONER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE MET IMPRISONED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP APRIL-JUNE, 1947. THIS PERSON ALSO CLAIMS THAT WALLENBERG AND A 'SUSPICIOUSLY WELL DRESSED STRANGER' ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP IN JULY 1947, AFTER WHICH SHE NEVER SAW WALLENBERG AGAIN. WE WILL PASS THIS INFORMATION ON TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY HERE NEXT WEEK, AND WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/GUIDANCE DEPT HAS PRIOR TO A JULY 16 FOLLOW-ON MEETING WITH THE SOURCE. END SUMMARY.

3. ON FRIDAY, 920710, THE POW/MIA TEAM CONDUCTED AN INTERVIEW WITH VALENTINA GRIGOR'YEVNA PAVLENKO, WHOSE MAIDEN NAME WAS IYEVLEVA. SHE HAD CONTACTED THE TEAM IN RESPONSE TO RECENT PUBLICITY IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS ABOUT THE POW/MIA ISSUE. WHEN SHE PHONED TO ARRANGE FOR AN INTERVIEW SHE SAID SHE HAD INFORMATION ABOUT PECHORA. SINCE THAT IS WHERE DAVID MARKIN IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN HELD, THE TEAM WAS QUITE INTERESTED IN MEETING WITH HER. HOWEVER, HER STORY TURNED OUT QUITE DIFFERENTLY, ALTHOUGH PERHAPS JUST AS INTERESTING. ALTHOUGH SHE WAS NOT AT THE SAME CAMP AS DAVID MARKIN, SHE CLAIMS TO HAVE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

RAOUL WALLENBERG
201-0005925

DOC. MICRO. SER.

MAR 31 1992

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3. MRS PAVLENKO SAID THAT AS A YOUNG GIRL LIVING IN ARKHANDHEL'SK, SHE FREQUENTED THE SEAMEN'S CLUB AND MET MANY AMERICANS IN THE YEARS 1941-1945. IN 1944 SHE BECAME PREGNANT AS A RESULT OF A RELATIONSHIP WITH AN AMERICAN SEAMAN. SHE HAD A DAUGHTER IN FEBRUARY 1945. IN 1946, AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, SHE WAS SENT TO THE GULAG AS AN AMERICAN SPY. UNDER ARTICLE 58, PART 2 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE - ESPIONAGE, BECAUSE OF HER RELATIONSHIPS WITH AMERICANS. HER DAUGHTER WAS SENT TO AN ORPHANAGE. SHE RECLAIMED HER DAUGHTER WHEN SHE WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON SIX YEARS LATER. THE CAMP SHE WAS ASSIGNED TO WAS IN THE PECHORA AREA, BUT FARTHER NORTH AND WEST THAN PECHORA 350/5 OF DAVID MARKIN FAME. HER CAMP WAS CALLED THE NORTHERN PECHORA RAILWAY STATION KOZYA. IN CAMP SHE WAS KNOWN AS 'THE AMERICAN' BECAUSE OF HER BACKGROUND, AND BECAUSE SHE COULD SPEAK RUDIMENTARY ENGLISH. THERE WERE MANY FOREIGN PRISONERS AT THE CAMP, INCLUDING SWEDES, FINNS, ENGLISHMEN AND TWO AMERICANS. SHE NEVER GOT TO MEET THE AMERICANS, AND KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THEM EXCEPT THAT THEY EXISTED.

4. THERE WERE BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS AT THE CAMP, MOST OF THEM WORKING AT A BRICK FACTORY. THE SEXES WERE KEPT IN SEPARATE PARTS OF THE CAMP, DIVIDED BY BARBED WIRE FENCES. HOWEVER, THE HOSPITAL TREATED BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS. IT WAS THERE IN 1947 THAT SHE MET ANOTHER PRISONER WHO INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT NAMED RAUL WALLENBERG. THEY WERE SOON ON A FIRST NAME BASIS, WITH HIM CALLING HER 'AMERICAN' AND SHE CALLING HIM RAUL. BECAUSE SHE SPOKE RUDIMENTARY ENGLISH, AND BECAUSE HIS RUSSIAN WAS SO BAD, THEY COMMUNICATED IN ENGLISH. HOWEVER, THEY ONLY TALKED ABOUT EVERYDAY THINGS, BECAUSE OF THE LANGUAGE LIMITATIONS. HE SAID UPON MEETING HER "YOU'RE SO YOUNG TO BE AN AMERICAN SPY! WHAT DID YOU SPY ON?" HIS NAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER, AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1991 WHEN SHE SAW A STORY ABOUT HIM IN THE NEWSPAPER 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, ALONG WITH A PICTURE OF HIM, THAT SHE REALIZED WHO HE ACTUALLY WAS. WALLENBERG SAID HE HAD COME TO THE CAMP FROM LUBYANKA. AFTER BEING RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL, MRS PAVLENKO AND WALLENBERG WORKED TOGETHER AT THE BRICK FACTORY. WALLENBERG WAS AT THE CAMP IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1947.

5. TOWARD THE END OF WALLENBERG'S STAY IN THE CAMP, A SUSPICIOUSLY WELL-DRESSED RUSSIAN ARRIVED IN THE CAMP AND SPENT ALL HIS TIME WITH WALLENBERG. THIS NEW PRISONER APPARENTLY SPOKE FLUENT GERMAN, AND CONVERSED WITH WALLENBERG IN THAT LANGUAGE. SOMETIME IN JULY, THIS STRANGER AND WALLENBERG ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP. FROM ACTIVITY AROUND THE CAMP, IT APPEARED THAT A SEARCH WAS CONDUCTED FOR THREE DAYS. SINCE NEITHER WALLENBERG NOR HIS COMPANION RETURNED TO THE CAMP, THE PRISONERS ASSUMED THE ESCAPE ATTEMPT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

6. IN 1991, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN, MRS PAVLENKO SAYS SHE VISITED THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WITH A LETTER DETAILING HER EXPERIENCES AND HER CONTACT WITH WALLENBERG. SHE CLAIMS SHE WAS TURNED AWAY WITHOUT MEETING ANYONE IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE EMBASSY, BUT SHE GAVE THE LETTER TO A MILITIAMAN IN FRONT OF THE EMBASSY TO GIVE TO A SWEDISH OFFICIAL. ABOUT TEN DAYS LATER, THE NEWSPAPER 'RABOCHOYE PRAVO' PRINTED HER LETTER ALONG WITH A DETAILED ARTICLE ABOUT WALLENBERG. THE PAPER CONCLUDED SHE WAS A FRAUD, BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO THE PAPER, SHE HAD NEVER BEEN IN CAMP IN THE 1940S, BUT RATHER HAD BEEN IN JAIL IN THE 1970S FOR EMBEZZLEMENT. HOWEVER, MRS PAVLENKO PROVIDED US WITH PHOTO COPIES OF HER PRISON DOCUMENTS, SUBSTANTIATING THE DATES AND REASON

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FOR HER IMPRISONMENT. SHE WILL ALSO PROVIDE US WITH A COPY OF THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE. SHE SAID THE ARTICLE ALSO CONTAINED A DEATH CERTIFICATE SENT TO NKVD CHIEF BERIA FROM GEN ABAKUMOV STATING THAT WALLEMBERG HAD DIED ON 17 JUL 47 OF A HEART ATTACK.

7. ACCORDING TO MRS PAVLENKO, THE CAMP WHERE SHE AND WALLEMBERG WERE HELD HAS LONG SINCE BEEN DESTROYED. IN HER OPINION AS PART OF AN EFFORT TO ERADICATE TRACES OF WALLEMBERG. SHE SAID SHE DOES NOT BELIEVE REPORTS IN THE PRESS THAT SOMEONE HAD SEEN WALLEMBERG IN CAMPS IN SIBERIA. SHE BELIEVES THIS WAS ALSO PART OF A DECEPTION OPERATION. SHE BELIEVES HE WAS MOVED FROM LUBYANKA TO HER CAMP WHEN SWEDEN MADE OFFICIAL INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM. IN ORDER TO ERASE TRACES OF HIS EXISTENCE. HE WAS PUT IN THE DISPENSARY AS SOON AS HE ARRIVED, BECAUSE HE WAS SO ILL WITH PELLAGRA. SHE WAS IN THE DISPENSARY BECAUSE SHE WAS SUFFERING FROM NAUSEA AND INABILITY TO EAT FOLLOWING A LONG STRETCH IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ON BREAD AND WATER.

8. MRS PAVLENKO WAS ENROLLED IN DRAMA SCHOOL IN CAMP IN 1951 WHEN AN ORDER WAS ISSUED THAT EVERYONE IN THE CAMP HAD TO WORK ON CONSTRUCTION. SHE TRIED TO ESCAPE, BUT WAS APPREHENDED AND BEATEN. SHE WAS FINALLY RELEASED FROM CAMP IN JULY 1952.

9. COMMENT: AS DEPT AND EMBASSY STOCKHOLM ARE AWARE, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VERSION OF WALLEMBERG'S FATE WAS (AND STILL REMAINS AT LEAST AS FAR AS WE ARE AWARE) THAT HE DIED OF A 'HEART ATTACK' ON JULY 16, 1947. THE DATES THAT PAVLENKO CITED ARE NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THIS VERSION, BUT WE BELIEVE THAT THE FILES THE SWEDES HAVE BEEN GIVEN ACCESS TO SHOW THAT WALLEMBERG WAS IN MOSCOW AT THE TIME OF HIS PURPORTED DEATH. THE POW/MIA TEAM HAS SCHEDULED ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH PAVLENKO ON THURSDAY JULY 16. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY QUESTIONS OR GUIDANCE FROM ADDRESSEES BY COB JULY 15. COLLINS
END OF MESSAGE

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RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC//DOF-4/POW/COS//
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC//OCJCS-PW/MIA/J5//
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E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, RS, SW, US
SUBJECT: RAUL WALLENBERG: REQUEST FOR SWEDISH MFA
GUIDANCE

REF: MOSCOW 20386

DEPARTMENT REQUESTS EMBASSY STOCKHOLM CONVEY SUBSTANCE OF
REFTEL TO MFA AND REQUEST ITS GUIDANCE ON WHETHER IT WISHES
THE U.S. POW/MIA TEAM CURRENTLY IN RUSSIA TO GATHER
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF POSSIBLE, ON THIS ALLEGED
SIGHTING OF WALLENBERG. KANTER
END OF MESSAGE

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DEPT FOR EUR/ISCA, EAP, EUR/NE, NA, AND PA

DA PASS TO RUSSIA POW TEAM

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, RS, SW
SUBJECT: RAUL WALLEMBERG

201-0005925

DOC. MICRO. SER.

REF: (A) STATE 226702, (B) MOSCOW 20386

APR 7 1993

1. POST PROVIDED SUBSTANCE OF REF B ON THE ALLEGED
SIGHTING OF WALLEMBERG TO MFA ON JULY 16, PER REF A
INSTRUCTIONS. THE GOS WOULD WELCOME ANY ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION U.S. POW/MIA TEAM MIGHT BE ABLE TO GATHER IN
RUSSIA.

2. POINT OF CONTACT AT THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW
REGARDING WALLEMBERG IS BJORN LYRVALL, WHO FOLLOWS ALL
LEADS ON THE WALLEMBERG CASE.

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END OF MESSAGE

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Israel. Many people tend to forget that these are members of the extremist Hamas organization which is covered with the blood of totally innocent people. Incidentally, in Algeria these same Islamic extremists are simply shot instead of being deported. For some reason, nobody protests against this.

As national-socialism and communism have ceased to exist, the main threat to mankind comes from fundamentalism. All its variations have but one root—a violation of human rights. This is where the great danger of fundamentalism lies.

[Kovrigin] As far as I know, you are now taking part in organizing an international tribunal which should deal with crimes committed in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

[Wiesenthal] Various sides have addressed me with a proposal to get involved in this project. My experience in restoring the truth and hunting criminals may come in handy here. I founded the International Institute for Genocide Studies in New York. It is this institute that is preparing the hearings on the Bosnia events. I have managed to attract the attention of people in both Europe and America to it. At the end of last year I contacted President Bush, who is also a personal friend, and he supported my position: The crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not go unpunished.

New Reports on Wallenberg Fate Explored

934K0877A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 93
Morning Edition p 7

Raul Wallenberg 201-0005925
[Article by Ella Maksimova and Valeriy Reshetnikov, IZVESTIYA correspondents: "Right to the Version; Was Wallenberg Shot at the KGB Proving Ground Outside Moscow?"]

[Text] In publishing the correspondence of V. Filipov, "Mysterious Witness Affirms: Raul Wallenberg Died in Pinezhskiy Woods" (No. 281 for 1992), the editors understood the improbability of such a supposition, but felt that it was incumbent upon them to verify it, since we are speaking here of a fate which to this day remains one of the most tragic post-war secrets which concerns not only the Swedish community, but also the entire world community. And, as the correspondence correctly states, the ways of the GULAG are inscrutable. Nevertheless, we expected that the appeal to those who knew anything at all about the fate of the famous Swedish diplomat or had happened to encounter him would be heard.

The responses of the first "eyewitnesses" were clearly mythical in nature, and a simple telephone conversation was enough to determine this. But then there was a call from Podmoskovye, from around Podolsk, promising something more probable. Even though the caller expressed himself rather cautiously. It seems, he might be able to help by suggesting where to look.

At first the man did not want to identify himself, and asked that we come to him. After an hour, we had exchanged phone calls and come to an agreement: He would come to the editorial office, on the condition that he remain anonymous. He did not want the people in his village to know about his labor camp past. So, we will call him Sergey Petrovich. He is an engineer who was arrested at the start of the war. In the last years of his imprisonment, while serving his sentence in one of the minimum security colonies, he was in charge of the radio station. During his stay, three commanders had come and gone. The last one, A., was the most terrible.

Once, this happened in 1950, late at night the lieutenant on duty came to get Sergey Petrovich: "The commander is urgently summoning you." Why at this time of night? But, of course, he ran to the office...

And nevertheless, before we start, let us mention one more time about the right to the version.

During those days, Raul's step-brother, Gi von Dardel, and his aide, a professor at the University of Chicago, M. Makinen, came to Moscow for the regular meeting of the Russian-Swedish working group engaged in seeking any trace of Wallenberg. (This group included representatives from the Swedish embassy, our MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], MB [Ministry of Security] and others).

Mr. Dardel confidently continued to proceed from one single premise: As long as there is no absolutely precise documented confirmation of death, we must assume that Raul is alive. In response to our question about what the specific circumstances might be in which he could exist in such a case, he answered: "This is difficult to comprehend. Ultimately, Raul could have been placed in a hospital. Hypothetically, he could have married a beautiful woman and may not even want to return to his former life." Mr. Makinen supported him in this: "The experience of our normal life, our reality, is inapplicable to this situation. We cannot imagine what you are asking... However, I can allude to a recent incident from your reality—about an American found in a Moscow psychiatric clinic, a former associate of the U.S. secret services who had gone over to the Soviet side."

Our interviewees continually warned against publication of different versions. The overwhelming majority of them, as the American professor said, "evoke anger." He referred to the film, "Wallenberg's Mission." "There is a man who maintains that he is Raul's son, and as proof they show his profile on the screen. Yet this is devoid of any documented substantiation, and generally leads nowhere."

Are we not assuming this very same thankless task? Are we not showing yet another example of "unreliable, inaccurate journalism?" Yet on the other hand, do we have the right to keep quiet about Sergey Petrovich's testimony? Will it not place in the hands of competent people the beginning of the string, which may lead to the truth?

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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commander of the penal colony was "in one wolf." Approaching his office, Sergey Petrovich the door of the radio station, which was located in the hall, had been chopped to splinters, and there was a pool of blood on the floor.

into the commander's office. He is sitting at the desk, drunk, yelling: "Where the hell have you gone? My radio at home does not work. I broke down my car, and my nerves are the same way!" He took out his hands, and they were trembling. He asked you, "Do you think they hand these out for nothing?" He pointed to the right side of his cap at a diamond-shaped insignia, the symbol of an honored chekist [secret police] who had executed over 2,000 in Crimea. I shot with him, until I had callouses. The children were crying all soiled themselves out of fear, they stunk, they kept shooting and shooting... My wife, Ellya, emptied all my pockets with cartridges in the car. I laid down about 400 Poles, and about 20 Ukrainians. I asked him, and how is everything now, what do you want? He said: "About three years ago, they sent me on a visit to the 'Kommunarka' [a fur-raising camp] for that Jewish hanger-on from Sweden. That is what he laid him down, that Swede. As if our own were not enough... We went to his house. He had a sabre on the wall, a personal present from Dzerzhinsky. On the table was an unfinished bottle. He said to me, 'Want me to pour you some?'"

"The colonel commander." Early in the morning he came to me and said: "Forget what I told you yesterday... Otherwise you will tumble out of here, to find a new place for convicts..." In a week they took me from us. The civilian volunteers had reported to the higher authorities about the door. He held the door, and was around 50 years old.

Sergey Petrovich, 40 years have passed, and this is what is retained in your memory?"

"Terrible, that it etched itself word for word into my memory."

"Never told anyone?"

"My wife as soon as I was freed. But not another word. After all, I did not know anything about this before! Quite by accident I read your notice, and only remembered—this was probably about the matter to clarify the matter, a terrible matter."

"Do you hear anything about the 'Kommunarka'?"

"I saw it on the bus. I saw an asphalt path leading to the barracks, a barrier and brick."

"I knew the last name, but did not know the first name, patronymic. For Sergey Petrovich, A. was the colonel commander."

"The archives show that they had 57 majors with the same name. Additional information was needed. We had to find it."

Nevertheless, in a week we were issued a card on A. We will call him Antony Gavrilovich, born in 1897, a native of Saratov Oblast, and a member of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] since 1927. The service list confirmed that this was the man about whom Sergey Petrovich had told us.

His biography was curious and had no connection to Wallenberg's name. Here was the obtuse, fierce principle that the lives of thousands of prisoners were given over to. His education consisted of two years of parish school and two courses in the raykomvuz [rayon committee higher educational institution]. In 1916-1917, he served as a private in the 632nd Infantry Division on the Austrian front. During the civil war he was in the Red Army, and then—commander of mounted intelligence in a partisan detachment. In 1923 he was in a special purpose unit. His chekist tenure dates back to 1927. In the early 30's, he was commandant of a special settlement, inspector for special settlements in the Aldanskiy operational sector of the OGPU [Unified State Political Administration under the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars], and chief of the special settlements department in Dalgolag. In 1936 he was assigned to the NKVD [People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs] cadres section. The geography of his subsequent work relocations, about which the prisoner Sergey Petrovich could not possibly have been informed, was as follows: Orenburg region, Crimea, Tambov and Kirov Oblasts. Could it not be from here that the 20 "laid down Kirov residents" came?

In the 40's he again changed camps, camp stations and colonies in Tula and Moscow Oblasts.

His last official duty was as the chief of that very same ITK [correctional-labor colony] No 8 in Podmoskovye, after which he was "retired because of illness."

Two years ago, one of us wrote about the course of the investigation into executions of Polish officers taken prisoner by the Red Army in 1939 during the division of Poland. The participants in the "firing squads," made up of NKVD workers, after fulfilling the actions in exterminating 15,000 Poles, were given awards and monetary premiums. That is why we were particularly interested in the awards and honors bestowed upon A., perhaps not so much even the formulations with which they were necessarily accompanied, as in the dates. However, the concise information did not indicate the time, but only the character of the merits: "For devotion to work and achievements, in recognition of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," etc.

In December of 1933, he was awarded the badge of the honored chekist "for his merciless struggle against counterrevolution."

In the Main Military Procurator's Office they told us that A. was not entered in the lists of "firing squads" which had exterminated the Poles. And in the MVD they told us that there was no personal file on him. It had been destroyed because so many years had passed.

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In the Ministry of Security we were met by the head of the archive service, General Anatoliy Afanasyevich Krayushkin, and his assistant, Colonel Vladimir Konstantinovich Vinogradov. According to them, all the primary archive materials have already been dug up, as they say, over and over. Does anyone have any doubt? However, those members and independent experts of the parliamentary commission on transfer of KGB archives who have direct access to these archives and work there, said the same thing. And what purpose is there in deceiving the community today? Judging by all, the Ministry of Security workers even have a direct career interest in exposing the whole truth.

General Krayushkin said: "Although the authenticity of Colonel Smoltsov's report on Wallenberg's sudden death in his cell in 1947 has been established and accepted by the Swedes themselves, I certainly cannot discount another finale—execution without sentencing. Otherwise, they would not have scratched his name out of the prison records, there would have been a medical certificate, an autopsy report, and a record of cremation."

Colonel Vinogradov is a member of the Russian-Swedish commission. Its task is the same as it was before: To get as close as possible to an explanation of the circumstances in the drama. However, for the present day the commission has no new materials for study at its disposal. To be honest, our side is engaged in "covering up" all the new questions and arguments arising on the Swedish side.

As we know, Wallenberg's personal file was never found. Nevertheless, individual documents have been preserved, and there are not all that few of them.

Recently, the dossier was slow in being filled. Last year, several coded messages from January of 1945 were found in the Ministry of Defense. Among them was report No 937 by the chief of staff of the Second Ukrainian Front, addressed to the chief of the general staff in Moscow, regarding the detainment of Wallenberg.

We might add that recently, at the end of January, our Swedish correspondent, using Swedish sources, wrote the following in IZVESTIYA: "When the report is found, we will finally learn what specifically Wallenberg was accused of." Yet this report has been at the Ministry of Security since the summer and is of no value in clarifying the matter. The documents were handed over to the Swedes half a year ago, but for some reason they were publicized there only now.

In the Ministry of Security they suggested: The press rarely comes to us for a serious consultation. Is this not why conjectures arise, one more fantastic than the next, and hopes, one more improbable than the next?

How did the Ministry of Security react to our report? Is there, in the opinion of specialists, a grain for analysis to be found here? Yes. Although there is a strong counter-argument: Why invite the commander of a colony from

another department for the execution, if the management administration of the MGB [Ministry of State Security] and its commandant section had enough of its own executioners?

We presented our ideas. We have no doubt that Sergey Petrovich heard the drunken confession of the citizen commander. It was said: "The Jewish hanger-on from Sweden." But Sergey Petrovich did not know the Wallenberg story, and consequently could not make this up. "They set up a visit to the 'Kommunarka'..." Once again, this is from the professional dictionary of the executioners. It is quite probable that the commander lied, ascribing to himself the deeds of some other killer—perhaps a friend or drinking buddy. After all, the old chekist A. had more than enough friends in this friendly department.

Aside from us, the members of the Russian-Swedish group from the Ministry of Security—Vinogradov, Andrey Yevgeniyevich Zibrov and Aleksandr Andreyevich Kozlov—also spoke with Sergey Petrovich. Together and separately, they had already conducted many of the most incredible interviews, and could approach the questioning more professionally than journalists. As a result, they too finally came to the conclusion that Sergey Petrovich had related to them that which he actually heard from A. That the version has some basis in fact, and that it cannot be refuted.

On the 25th kilometer of the old Kaluga Road, there are two bus stops across from each other. There are always people standing around there. Workers of the "Kommunarka" fur-raising sovkhoz wait for the regularly scheduled bus. Here we stopped the car at random. For half an hour we had searched for the road leading to the holdings of the KGB—the forest, which in Stalin's time had become the place of mass executions and burials.

Why did we go there? Of course, we did not intend to continue our search here. We simply wanted to see the ominous land with our own eyes.

"Excuse me, there should be a road here somewhere... to the forest?" It was difficult to say precisely what it was that we were interested in.

"Turn right in 100 meters."

"What are they looking for?", we heard as we walked away from the bus stop.

"An execution place... A firing squad execution place..."

The "brick" was no longer there. The barrier was open and buried in a snowdrift. The narrow road was covered with snow, which a man in an apron was shoveling. He answered our question with a question: "What do you want, who are you?" "Journalists." "Well, you have no business here." He turned his back to us and quickly walked away.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBI-USA-93-051
24 April 1993

We wandered after him, and soon came to a solid fence, strung at the top with rows of barbed wire. It fenced off a huge section of forest. The man was already jingling the keys in the door on the other side of the fence which separated the land of the living from the land of the dead.

Our search stopped in "Kommunarka". It has stopped for now.

The declaration recently signed by the president of Russia and the prime minister of Sweden states that for purposes of achieving full clarity in the Wallenberg case, "the parties intend to continue and intensify their close cooperation, specifically by means of studying the materials which have a relation to these questions."

And we too are not putting an end to it. We too are a party which wants clarity in this matter.

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24 APR 93

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FDI- 7205-8

3 October 1983

MEMORANDUM

FROM: [REDACTED]

Analyst, Current Support Division
Office of Soviet Analysis

SUBJECT: Report on Death of Raoul Wallenberg

SUMMARY

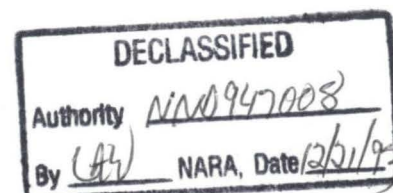
A retired justice of Sweden's highest court quotes a Norwegian arms dealer as saying a KGB official told him that Raoul Wallenberg died about the end of March 1983 while under house arrest near Moscow.

The retired justice is Gunnar Linnander, who now lives near Stockholm and works part-time as an arbitrator on assignments for the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. He and I have been friends since he was a UN adviser to the Foreign Ministry of Nepal from 1960 to 1963, while on leave from his work in Sweden's career judicial service, and I was a journalist living in New Delhi.

Linnander wrote to me in mid-August that he would be in New York in late September on an arbitration case and hoped to come down to Washington to visit my wife and me, as he and his wife have visited us in past years in Hong Kong and here. In that letter, he added that he had come across some curious information about a Sasha Pavlov, whom he understood to be the No. 2 man in the KGB, and he asked if I could further identify the man. After checking the unclassified Agency reference aid on Soviet officials, I wrote back that there were two Aleksandr (Sasha) Pavlovs among senior Soviet officials but none listed for the KGB.

After finishing his arbitration hearing in New York, Linnander flew down here on Saturday, 1 October, and spent two nights with us before leaving for Stockholm this morning. Although he did not say so specifically, I had the strong impression that his main purpose in coming to Washington was to tell the Wallenberg story that he related to me Saturday night. He knew I had gone into the US government, and before telling me the story he checked with my wife to confirm his suspicion that I now worked for the Agency. (My 15 August Outside Activity Approval Request on his possible visit had said I would acknowledge my CIA employment to him.)

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This was Linnander's story:

At the end of May or the first few days of June, he made one of his periodic visits to Geneva, where his wife Margareta lives part of the time as the representative of combined Swedish aid agencies working with UN and other international organs. In a social contact with a Britisher, the name of Raoul Wallenberg came up. The Britisher commented that "He died two months ago." Linnander was curious. He comes from the same generation (he was born in 1914, Raoul in 1913) and social group as the Swedish banking Wallenberg family, is a personal friend of Raoul's sister, knows various other family members, and is very familiar with Raoul's disappearance in Hungary at the end of World War II and subsequent questions of whether Raoul was being held in the Soviet Union.

The Britisher, whose name Linnander did not give me, explained that his information came from a Norwegian arms dealer who lives in Geneva. The Britisher arranged a lunch a day or two later at which Linnander could talk to the Norwegian, without telling the latter that Linnander wanted to ask about Wallenberg.

They met at a yacht club on the lake and talked in English, although the Britisher understood Scandinavian and said he would not mind their speaking a blend of Norwegian and Swedish. In a general conversation, the Norwegian claimed to have known and worked with President Marcos of the Philippines and Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan, and Linnander found him convincing rather than exaggerating. When Linnander worked the conversation around to the Wallenberg family as important bankers in Sweden today, the Norwegian responded with what Linnander found to be as much personal knowledge and apparent access to the family as he has himself. The Norwegian particularly knew Henry Wallenberg, whom Linnander says is now retired from the family businesses and living in the south of France.

Linnander then mentioned Raoul. The Norwegian replied, "Oh, he's dead. He died two months ago under house arrest in a forest near Moscow."

Linnander understood that a natural death was meant, although this was not made specific. He pressed the Norwegian on how he knew this. The Norwegian replied that two months earlier he had been visited at 3 a.m. at his Geneva home by Sasha Pavlov, whom he identified as the No. 2 man in the KGB. The Norwegian said Pavlov, whom he knew, pounded on the door, was finally let in, had been drinking some but was not drunk, and over drinks volunteered that Raoul had died.

Why, Linnander asked, had the Norwegian been told this? The Norwegian presumed that he was intended to pass along word to Henry Wallenberg. He told Linnander, however, that he had not done so--that he did not want to get involved in the case or the publicity that has periodically surrounded it. The Norwegian's motives in having told the Britisher and then repeated it to Linnander were not clear to Linnander, he told me, but Linnander speculated that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

he was possibly considered a good channel back to the Swedish establishment. Linnander promised not to disclose the Norwegian's name--and he made a point of this to me, not telling me the name. Although Linnander probed him for more information, there was nothing more of significance. The Britisher told Linnander as they were driving together back into Geneva that he had broken off the subject while Linnander went to the bathroom, warning the Norwegian that he had said enough already.

Linnander expressed to me a feeling of awkwardness about this report. He has not discussed it with anyone in the Swedish government, he said. He is afraid that a disclosure to one of his contacts in the cabinet would result in leakage to the press and a public attempt to identify and interview the Norwegian, which Linnander feels would be a breach of his pledge not to disclose the man's identity. Linnander said he had considered taking the story to the Swedish attorney-general, who he says has a somewhat independent position under Swedish law and could pursue it more discreetly, but he has hesitated to do that. One reason is that he is uncertain about who Sasha Pavlov is.

Linnander mentioned to me that Raoul Wallenberg was made an honorary US citizen some years ago. He seemed to be implying that the US government should take interest in this report. He did not directly ask me to report what he told me, but I assume he intended that I should do so. What he did ask was if I could help him identify Sasha Pavlov so he could better evaluate the story. We discussed the possibility that Pavlov is the No. 2 KGB man in Geneva, a level of official who might be in contact with arms dealers and wandering around at 3 a.m.

I told Linnander when he left this morning that I would, as he asked, try to find out something about Pavlov and write to him.

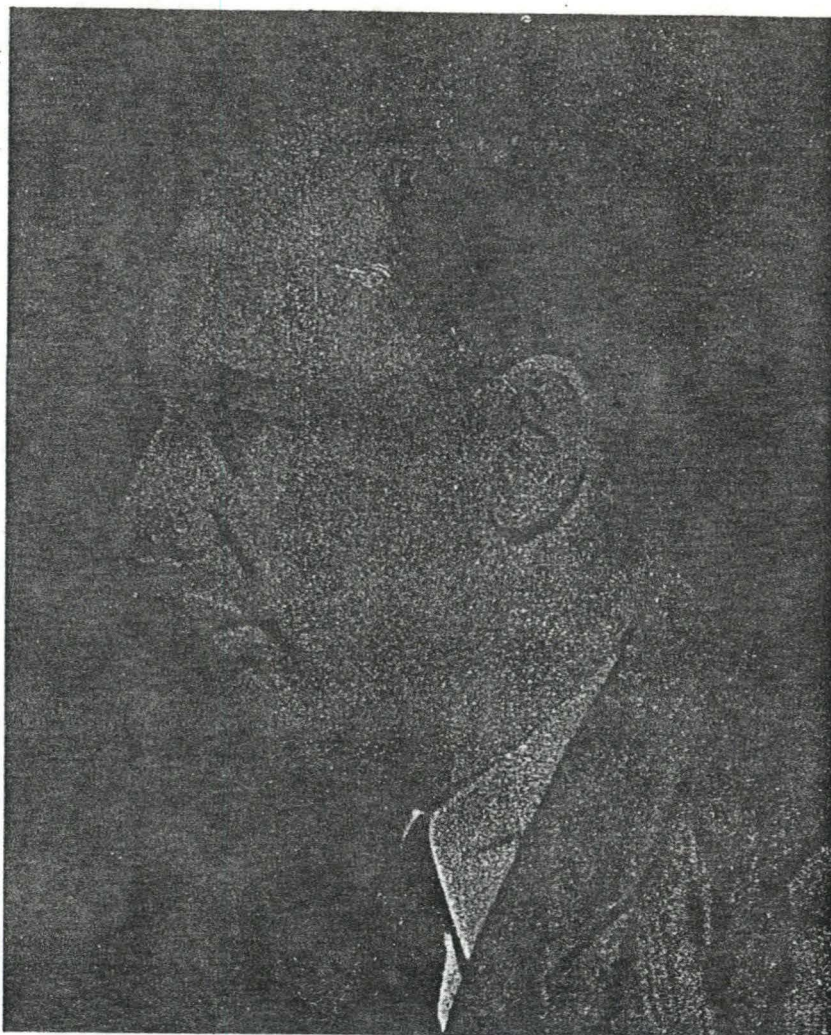
I believe this is a contact that should be followed up with caution. If it were possible to identify Pavlov as someone in a position to have such information and to tell Linnander, he might then be moved to tell the story to someone in the Swedish government. Although it might never be possible to be certain about the story, coming as it does after so many other conflicting official and unofficial Soviet accounts of Wallenberg's fate, a surfacing of the story in Sweden would be to US advantage in reminding the Swedish public of a case that had periodically soured Swedish-Soviet relations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

ORIGINAL PHOTOS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING IP/CFS



Sista fotografiet av Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest.

samvetsgrant Sonderkommandos uppdrag. Och härifrån ger László Endre vid sina ofta förekommande deporteringskonferenser sina många order. Tretusen gendarmer befinna sig i huvudstaden förutom de genom landsortsdeporteringarna beryktade gendarmeriofficerarna med bödelsgendarmerna från Nagyvárad och Kolozsvár och deras överstar i spetsen. Den judiska deporteringen från Budapest är en fråga om timmar.

Det sjuder av oro i staden. Inte heller dess mera rättänkande "ariska"

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [ODCW-4092]
[21-6-26/3]

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

TO

DATE

19 APR 57 11 11 2

FROM

Chief, WE

SUBJECT

GENERAL
SPECIFIC

Exploitation of Anti-Soviet Attitudes in Scandinavia

ACTION REQUIRED For your information and appropriate action

1. The recent Soviet threats against the governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Izvestia's protestations against "renascent militarism" in Finland; the sudden tragic end of the Wallenberg case in Sweden; renewed interest in Denmark in the fate of Arne Munch-Pedersen; renewed espionage revelations in Sweden and Denmark—all these have served to make the population of Scandinavia suspicious of Soviet activities and objectives and responsive to additional general charges of Soviet espionage and subversion.

2. In order to take advantage of current anti-Soviet feeling in Scandinavia (perhaps also to set the stage for appropriate replay in Iceland to attack the Communist position there), would it be possible for the NEROS to arrange for an "expose" on Soviet espionage and subversion? We suggest that an attempt be made to draw an analogy between the Soviet espionage-subversive system and an iceberg, indicating that the part that becomes obvious to the public is only a very small portion of the total. If this idea has already been used by [redacted] or by independent Danish editorialists, we leave it to the Station's discretion as to whether or not its additional use would be advantageous.

17 April 1957

Distribution:

Orig. & 1 - [redacted]

1 - RI

2 - WE-1/D

(Coordinating officer)

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj Emil [REDACTED]

A Aust

Cit: Switzerland?

DOB: ^{24/1}1903 in Bern, Switzerland

CIC agent returned from Soviet prison REQUEST FOR INFO. FROM

On 3 December 1958, Mr. Erik Braunerhielm, First Secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Vienna and apparently charged with screening and security duties (at least), advised me that Brugger had reported to the Swedish Embassy in Vienna to the effect that he, Brugger, had evidence that indicated that Raoul WALLANBERG, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Bucharest in 1945, had not died in Ljubljana prison in Moscow in 1947, as the Soviets claimed, but was in fact alive in Vladimir prison as of 1954. Brugger allegedly told the Swedes that Wallanberg had communicated his presence to Brugger, also a prisoner in that prison at that time, by means of pipe rapping. Braunerhielm said his Government is constantly trying to find traces of Wallanberg's possible existence, and wished to evaluate Brugger's reliability. He said that Brugger claimed to have worked for CIC in Vienna up until 1948, when he was arrested and imprisoned by the Soviets. I told him that there appeared to be no derogatory information on him.

EMIL BRUGGER [REDACTED]

STATES THAT WALLANBERG

DMB

4 Dec 58

VIA AIR (Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

21-6-26/3

~~Secret~~
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 8 March 1957

FROM [REDACTED]

SUBJECT GENERAL
SPECIFIC [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: [REDACTED] 20 February 1957

ACTION REQUIRED: None

1. As Headquarters will have noted from "Danish Politics" numbers 26 and 32 and "News of the Day" numbers 25, 26 and 33, the Danish press gave considerable space to the Wallenberg story and followed a line similar to that pursued by the Swedish press.

2. Although it is not evident from the press reviews forwarded to Headquarters, the Danish press also used considerable wordage on the Munch-Petersen affair at this time. Most stories were carried as an attack on Aksel Larsen rather than directed toward USSR. The fact that Larsen continued to remain silent on this subject only further infuriates the free press. This series of press stories on the Munch-Petersen case culminated in a story that his "widow" had written to the Prime Minister requesting a government investigation of her husband's disappearance. To date the Prime Minister has made no statement so far as we know.

3. As a matter of fact the Danish press, particularly the Social Democratic press, never misses an opportunity to bring up Munch-Petersen in its columns. It is quite possible that when, and if, the government makes a statement concerning Mrs. Munch-Petersen's plea, the [REDACTED] can further exploit this matter. In any case, we have asked the [REDACTED] to be alert for any such opportunity.

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2 - Copenhagen

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Job 60-5
Box 6

~~Secret~~
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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

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VIA **AIR**

(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

TO: [REDACTED]

DATE 20 FEB 57 10 27 z

FROM: Chief, WA

INFO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT

GENERAL
SPECIFIC

HERO/OPERATIONS

Proposed [REDACTED] operation

REFERENCE

February 1957

ACTION REQUIRED For your and the [REDACTED] information and comment

Raon 1. The KUGLAN Press Review of 6 February 1957 stated that the Wallenberg affair has removed every other topic from the editorial pages of the Swedish press. The following excerpts from Swedish newspapers were cited as examples of the editorial reactions to the Soviets' announcement of Wallenberg's death:

"According to the Liberal 'Dagens Nyheter,' it was to the interest of the Soviet leaders to wash their hands of the matter. And from their points of view, of course, their version of what happened is the best possible. 'Dagens Nyheter' continues: 'At the same time the statement from Moscow shed a terrible light on the Soviet regime itself, a factor of which the Russians seem to be entirely unaware. They did not grasp the likelihood that other people will inevitably conclude that Russian declarations are not to be relied upon. A year ago we were given brusquely worded statements that the Russians had no knowledge of Wallenberg's whereabouts. Now, the same authorities declare that he has been dead for 10 years and that his fate was in the hands of liars and traitors. What will we hear the next time? That the men who now rule the Soviet Union are also liars and traitors?'

"The leading Conservative paper, 'Svenska Dagbladet,' does not find the Soviet communiques satisfactory either, but concludes that Wallenberg is no longer alive. 'Svenska Dagbladet' goes on to say: 'As pointed out by the Swedish Foreign Office, the Soviet note is meagerly worded and cannot be regarded as final. However, it is far better to know this much than be tormented by uncertainty, and the

(Releasing officer)

(Coordinating officer)

(Authenticating officer)

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OFFICIAL DISSEM

Page 2

fact that the Russians assume responsibility for Wallenberg. Their written regret is a welcome improvement on their previous attitude which caused so much sorrow and anxiety in Sweden. Public opinion in this country, however, is not going to forget what has happened.

TO "According to the trade union newspaper, 'Stockholms-Tidningen', the Russians worded their note in such a way that they can always say later that they had picked the wrong man. On the other hand, FROM all that we know of Soviet methods and conditions up to now would seem to confirm the accuracy of the Russian version.

GENERAL DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR "Stockholms-Tidningen" writes: 'Irrespective of how the delayed Russian reply is judged, we can hardly write off the matter as closed. We are entitled to demand better and more detailed information on why Wallenberg was arrested, of what he was accused, and what happened to him during his imprisonment. We may assume that the Swedish government will be receptive to all new evidence that may help to clarify this matter, not least because of the (unreserved) wording of the Russian communiqué.' The editorial part

of the Swedish press has been very critical. We do not know what to believe, writes the liberal paper, 'Handels-Tidningen', which continues: 'The Russians have not told us everything. It would be just as well to have them give us the rest of the story. Whichever individuals were responsible for Wallenberg's imprisonment and death, in the eyes of the world the Soviet government is responsible for them all. Are we to believe that the present leaders who like to impress the world with their authority were overruled by some minor authorities within arms length?' The editorial part

2. It occurred to Headquarters that the current feelings over the Wallenberg Case might present an opportune time to exploit the disappearance of Arne Munch-Petersen. The above listed reactions of the Swedish press should give some indication on how the Danes might react to a reopening Munch-Petersen's disappearance. We realize that it has been twenty years since Munch-Petersen disappeared in the Soviet Union and that he is probably just about forgotten by the Danish people, but AJ's reference to him in referenced dispatch indicates that his disappearance is still in the minds of some people. We suggest that you discuss this with them. Perhaps they can offer some additional background information which will determine the practicability of such an idea.

in Feb 57

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ET [REDACTED]

respond with the number in the 10th column.
check mark (sufficient) before further routing.

DOCUMENT NUMBER 

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VIA AIR POUCH
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

~~Secret~~

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 7 December 1956

FROM [REDACTED]

SUBJECT { GENERAL [REDACTED]
SPECIFIC [REDACTED]

REF: DIR 42183

ACTION REQUIRED: For information and for possible notification re paragraph 2.

1. I accompanied [REDACTED] to subject meeting at the [REDACTED] partly as a gesture of courtesy to [REDACTED] and partly for the sake of getting to know him better. I felt certain, moreover, that the regular [REDACTED] pattern of contact is now sufficiently established as to guarantee that my presence on this one occasion would not disturb it. [REDACTED] had not yet returned from about a week's trip to Switzerland, and I presume other places, to collect all the intelligence he can from other [REDACTED] contacts. Apart from the routine delivery of intelligence items, to which [REDACTED] himself did not contribute, two topics of conversation were of sufficient interest to report.
2. I presented [REDACTED] with a sanitized copy of reference from which I had eliminated the query as to whether the Swedish diplomat in Bulgaria could make a trip by rail to Bucharest to report on the volume and nature of traffic between Rumania and Bulgaria, because I preferred to handle this part of the request orally. [REDACTED] did not seem to be exactly certain as to what Swedish diplomat might be accredited to both Bulgaria and Rumania, but it was the belief that the present Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, Rolf Ragnarsson Sohlman, covers both those satellites and possibly some others. (We have just confirmed that Sohlman is not only Ambassador to the USSR but to Bulgaria and Rumania as well, and also Afghanistan!) His comments concerning this Ambassador, Sohlman, were of particular interest. He stated that this man who has a Russian wife, likes Moscow and hopes to spend the rest of his life there. There were strong overtones of pro-Soviet views on the part of Sohlman in [REDACTED] statement that this man is quite useless for accurate reporting purposes and that serious consideration is being given to kicking him upstairs into a

~~Secret~~

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

DI COPY

AIR POUCH

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PRIORITY

(Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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601.6158/14 1251
658.61

FROM : AmEmbassy STOCKHOLM

732

DESP. NO.

December 14, 1956

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE

REF : JOINT WEEKA NO. 50, SECTION I and Embassy Despatch 354, October 1, 1956

For Dept. Use Only	REC-26	OTHER	15	USO	2	Clancy	2	Nov	3	US	4	10
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SUBJECT: SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV TO LEAVE STOCKHOLM

In a surprising press release issued late in the afternoon of December 11, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Soviet Ambassador Konstantin RODIONOV would soon leave Stockholm. Noting that Ambassador Rodionov had that day called on (Acting Foreign Minister) LINDBELL, the Foreign Office press release explained that the Soviet Ambassador volunteered that after nearly seven years in Sweden he had asked his Government to be relieved of his duties as Ambassador to Sweden, and his Government had decided to grant his request. The press release concluded with the information that Ambassador Rodionov would soon leave for Moscow "to take up other duties there."

This announcement by the Swedish Foreign Office followed closely the strong Swedish press protests against Ambassador Rodionov's sudden return to Stockholm on December 7 after ten weeks of home leave which began shortly before sentence was passed in the ERICSSON spy case. Anatole Ericsson, known here as the radar spy, was the convicted defendant in the third major espionage case involving the Soviet Union during Rodionov's term as Ambassador here. Social Democratic, Liberal and Conservative papers all termed the Ambassador's return an insult to Sweden. They called on the Government to make known to Moscow how undesirable Rodionov had become, because, in the minds of the Swedish public, he was directly associated with the repeated cases of espionage involving persons attached to the Soviet Embassy or other official Soviet agencies in Stockholm. The fact that the Soviet Government had bluntly and callously denied any connection with any of these spy cases (Hilding ANDERSSON in 1951, Fritiof ENBOM in 1952 or Anatole ERICSSON in 1956), despite its obvious involvement, appeared to further aggravate Rodionov's position.

Ambassador Rodionov suddenly returned to Stockholm from the USSR on December 7 accompanied by Professor Nikolai SEMJONOV, one of the two winners of the 1956 Nobel prize for chemistry, and the first Soviet citizen to be awarded a Nobel prize. Rodionov performed his functions at the Nobel awards ceremonies on December 10 before advising the Foreign Office of his intention to leave.

JSweeney/mk

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Retain in divisional files or destroy in accordance with security regulations.

W.F.ICE

VIA AIR ROUTE

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 30 November 1956

FROM [REDACTED]

SUBJECT { GENERAL [REDACTED]
SPECIFIC Current Status

REFS: A. [REDACTED] 21 September 1956
B. [REDACTED] 10 August 1956

ACTION REQUIRED: For information and Headquarters' comments on our use of [REDACTED]

1. Since receipt of Reference A we have developed [REDACTED] along the lines of our suggestions set forth in Reference B. In general, we are pleased with [REDACTED] particularly his enthusiasm and spirit. He is as yet some distance removed from the category of a fully active asset, but his performance and interests in the work gives us reason to believe we are moving in the proper direction.

[REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED] is now cultivating the American student population in [REDACTED] and at present has seen or met over 50 of these individuals. We have already forwarded by separate dispatch the official list of the students attending the 1956-1957 International Graduate School Session. Additionally, [REDACTED] was able to inform the writer regarding the inappropriate conduct of an American attending the session, which information was passed to the American Consul. The Consul's prompt action, it is believed, prevented a very uncomplimentary situation in the Swedish Press.

4. [REDACTED] is in correspondence with a Russian student whom he met in Leningrad. This subject will be treated in a separate dispatch.

5. Subject has been briefed on our general [REDACTED] requirements, and [REDACTED]

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Page 2 to [REDACTED]
30 November 1956

it is hoped Subject can contribute to our coverage of this activity. He has also been briefed on our [REDACTED] interests, but we anticipate little return in this area except by chance.

[REDACTED]

at the same time we appreciate the opportunity inherent in such action to place him in an activity where he might well come to the attention and awaken the interests of the RLS. We would therefore appreciate your advice as to how Subject's taking such a step can best be handled so that X number of years from now it will not be a barrier to him in any other field of endeavor.

7. We are about to give [REDACTED] a list of subjects (i.e. the Roul Wallenberg, [REDACTED] etc. case) for him to cover in the Swedish press. This is being done to try and increase the scope and we hope the depth of our coverage of overt items which can be used operationally or in support of Station interests.

8. As a long range program, we are hoping that [REDACTED] may be able to obtain a visa for study in the USSR. He is personally desirous of doing this and is also aware of the operational potential of a prolonged stay in the USSR. At the moment we are waiting for the international situation to calm down before having [REDACTED] inquire into this matter. This subject was discussed in some detail with [REDACTED] recently who kindly provided us with the current situation regarding visas for American students in the USSR and other factors affecting such a tour of study.

[REDACTED]

29 November 1956

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DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

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TO Chief, WE

DATE 29 June 1956

FROM [REDACTED]

SUBJECT GENERAL
SPECIFIC

Visit of Members of Supreme Soviet to Stockholm, May 1956

Enclosed is [REDACTED] report on a press conference held by members of Subject delegation.

[REDACTED]

26 June 1956

Encl: 1 report

Distributions:

5 Headquarters w/1 encl.
[REDACTED] 1 encl.

1 att H/W

1

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MAR. 1949

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3P
3 May 1956

SUBJECT: Soviet Parliamentary Delegation in Stockholm.

1. As often happens in connection with events of interest in this country, a press conference for the visiting delegation of 10 members of the Supreme Soviet was arranged last night, with only the Swedish press and the large news agencies invited.

2. The press conference was held in Room 418, Grand Hotel, which was so small that news photographers were let in first and reporters afterward.

3. Gustav Liden, a member of the Foreign Ministry press division who had been "lent" to the Swedish parliament leadership as press liaison man for the duration of the visit, explained that the Swedish parliament people had turned a deaf ear to his request for larger quarters for the press conference. "It's full of Rubbestads," Liden said. (Rubbestad is a politically myopic agrarian party politician.)

4. Once inside, the reporters were told by A. P. VOLKOV, the head Russian, that he was sorry there was so little room, "but we are not the hosts here and there was so little time to prepare for this conference." (The visit has only been planned 10 months.)

5. Besides the Swedish press and the news services, there were quite a few others. Felix B. IR of the New York Times, whose office is in the building, had not been invited, but came along anyway. Herbert ZADA, whom I had asked earlier in the afternoon if he had been invited (he had not), came along, and so did the Polish Brazilian Count MICHELINI who works at RFE. Others:

(1) Lennart BRICK, the ex-RTI D.C. man now an importer.

(2) Helge (P) HAVELST, the Russian embassy interpreter.

(3) Harry WEINSTEIN and his bride of 6 days, the former Ilse MICHELINI of Germany.

(4) Both Mr and Mrs Gaston FOURNIER, the husband head of Agence France Presse who does not understand a word of Swedish or Russian.

(5) Ilya MOISEVSOV and Dmitri YEREMOV, the TASS boys, who took no notes during the performance.

(6) Some unidentified young females who looked like decorations, or perhaps foils for the plain clothes cops who helped crowd the room to the bursting point.

(7) Yevgeniy VOROTHEYKIN, Soviet press attache in Stockholm.

att #1 to [REDACTED]

3.
3. VOLKOV, as delegation leader, did most of the talking. What he had to say was extensively reported in the papers. His first little ~~spike~~ spiel about the "Soviet parliament not being so perfect that we cannot learn from others" was delivered with eyes half closed and with little nose wrinklings that looked disarming.

4. M. M. KULIKOVSKY, editor of the magazine KOLLEKTIV, a bespectacled man who looked slightly like a gray, finer-featured Hemingway, was visibly nervous when trying to reply to some of the sharper political questions put by the Associated Press man Gustav SVENSSON. He had to stop and let VOLKOV take over.

5. I. S. GORBUNOV, a round-faced, pink-checked man of 60 who is a member of the law committee of the Supreme Soviet, was asked about the decrees of 1934 (in connection with the assassination of KIROV) and of 1937 (beginning of the purge trials), and at first professed to know nothing about them. Then SVENSSON pointed out that Pravda and other Soviet papers had printed pieces about their revision, although in small type, GORBUNOV recalled that those laws were emergency decrees. VOLKOV helped out by adding that the emergencies were over and that these out-of-date laws and others were being revised. "That is not to say that the sentences passed under the emergency laws were wrong at the time. ~~unfortunately~~ I don't want to generalize and anyway there is no time for that. But it is completely natural that certain laws have been changed. I am sure that in the Swedish parliament the same thing happens. We are not saying that anybody has been unjustly condemned."

6. ~~Swedish reporter~~ An attempt was made to pinpoint VOLKOV on STALIN's foreign policy mistakes by Clas ULLMAN, United Press reporter. VOLKOV did not mention Stalin's name, but said: "I can tell you frankly that we have admitted that our relations with Yugoslavia were not so friendly, and that in this respect it was our fault." He said again that he would have to have more time to go into such answers more fully.

7. On Knout WALLEBERG, VOLKOV said the Soviet was waiting for more information from the Swedish government as to where the vanished diplomat might be in the Soviet Union. He appeared to be unconscious of the baroque effect such a statement might have.

8. Ivan KABIN, a member of the Central Committee, and the top man in the Estonian Communist party. is a fleshy man in his 40s, with thinning dark blond hair and a worried expression. Although most of the other delegates smiled at least once or twice, he never relaxed his tight-lipped watchfulness.

9. A. M. SAFRONOV, first vice-chairman of the Russian Federated S.R., is said to be a budget expert. He is leader of the Budget Committee of the Supreme Soviet.

10. The main interpreters were Sven N. Starck, veteran employee of the Soviet embassy in Stockholm, and Nina KRYMOVA, a middle-aged woman who made shorthand notes of the Russian replies and efficiently translated them to Swedish.

SEP 16 1955

TO : CH [REDACTED] SH [REDACTED]

TE: [REDACTED]

FROM : [REDACTED]

Ti.FO: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GENERAL [REDACTED]

SPECIFIC— Terrochality Data

REF: [REDACTED]

1. Herewith transmitted, in two copies each, are the biographical reports requested in the reference on Viola SANDROOS, Richard DAHL, and Rudolf von WETSCHL (concerning Wallenberg). The debriefing was by [REDACTED]

2. The attached material allegedly represents the sum total of source's knowledge on this subject. Source's information on SANDROOS and DAHL came entirely from those individuals themselves; source's knowledge of Wallenberg came primarily from von WETSCHL.

Approved: [REDACTED]

14 September 1955

Attachments: HERewith, as stated above

Distribution:

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MAR. 1949

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16 Sept. 1955
[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

JUL 14 1955

TO

DATE

FROM Chief, ER

ATTN: FOR

SUBJECT: GENERAL Unto PARVILANTI
SPECIFIC Background on Contacts in the USSR

1. The following additional information on the contacts of subject person within the USSR has been obtained from Headquarters' files.

a. Viola SANDROOS, alias KRONL, was born in Detroit, Michigan, 11 January 1918. Nationality, American. Her parents were probably Finnish, possibly Latvian or Estonian. She and her lover, KARWLER, carried out espionage missions in Latvia and Reichenberg (now Liberec, Czechoslovakia) for the Soviet Union. She was arrested by the Germans and transferred to Prague where she was used as a double agent from 1943. She had been assigned to assist Boerner in Austria.

b. LARIN, Richard Adolf Theodor (aka BOHM, Richard Adolf Theodor) was born 27 September 1906 in Germany. He has been a Finnish citizen since 1949. He was a German agent in Helsinki during World War II, but was involved in agent recruiting rather than espionage. He was arrested and released under observation in 1944. He was arrested and turned over to the Soviets by the Finnish Interior Ministry in 1945.

2. It is desired that all information PARVILANTI may have on SANDROOS be extracted, especially details such as her status at Dudinka, nature of her contacts with PARVILANTI, her current status in Sortavala, and details of her own account of her past activities.

3. [REDACTED]

4. Information is desired on Laoul WALLEMBERG as to this person's status, whereabouts, and at what dates information on him was received.

INDEX

~~SECRET~~FORM NO. 51-29
JUL 1954

FROM:		TELEPHONE NO.		DATE		
35 2/410.						
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FILED			
1. [REDACTED]						[REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]						
3. [REDACTED]				CS		
4. [REDACTED]						
5. [REDACTED]			13/7			
6. [REDACTED]						
7. [REDACTED]						
8. [REDACTED]						
9. [REDACTED]						
10.						
11.						
12. [REDACTED]				B		
[REDACTED]						
[REDACTED]						
[REDACTED]						
[REDACTED]						

JUL 14 1955

RELEASING

**FIELD DISPATCH
PLEASE
EXPEDITE**

14 JUL 55

INDEX

✓ Irrelevant material (non Wallenberg)

Von Wetschl, Rudolf, Freiherr

DoB: ca. 1922

Von Wetschl was in Butyrskaya prison in Moscow in the summer of 1945. At that time he was about 22 or 23 years old. He told source that his brother was a Hungarian military attache in London. He said that he had been connected with British Intelligence and with the Gestapo, but claimed that he had actually worked only for British Intelligence. He also stated that he had travelled to Moscow together with the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg, who, like he, had been arrested in Budapest upon the arrival of the Soviet troops. Wallenberg had been the Secretary of the Swedish embassy in Budapest and the representative of the Swedish Red Cross. Source did not meet Wallenberg himself, but he learned from other prisoners that Wallenberg had actually been in Moscow in the spring of 1945, and had first been in Lubyanka prison. In 1955 source was told by a returnee from the Soviet Union that Wallenberg had been in the prison in Vladimir in 1951.

~~SECRET~~

16 Sept 1955

ff

Irrelevant material

CH #1 to [REDACTED]

INDEX

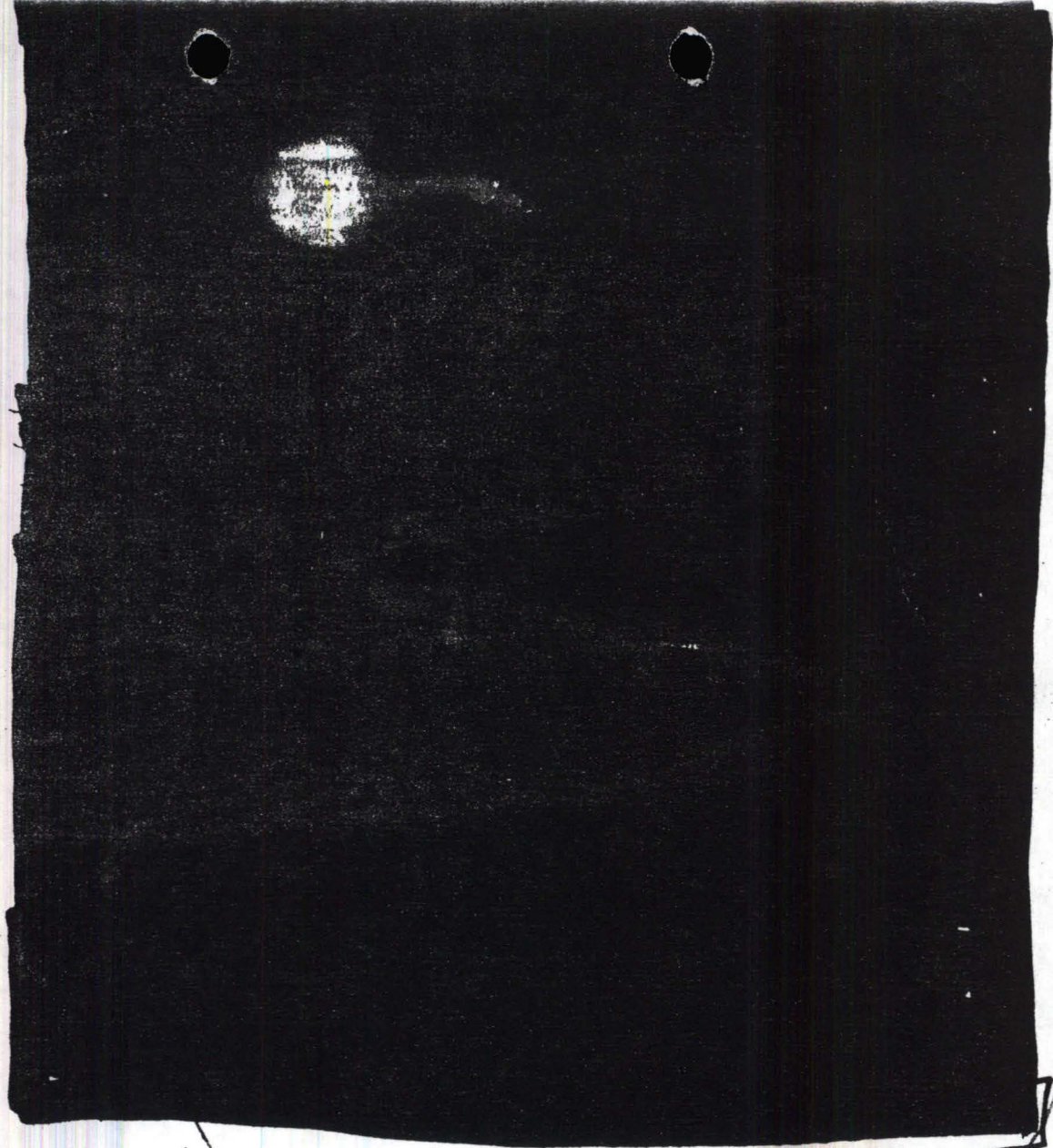
~~SECRET~~

CS COPY

10 Sept 1975

[REDACTED]

Irrelevant material



~~SECRET~~



fg

CONFIDENTIAL

EB

2 August 1956

Info: KE

Search Request

REFERENCE: [REDACTED] 21 June 1956 *Interrogation*

1. This is only a "stab in the dark" but the subject of the reference may possibly be identical with:

[REDACTED]

irrelevant

B. SCHNEIDER, Helmut: subject is known to you. [REDACTED] 18 Nov 55)

C. SCHNEIDER, Helmut (1st Lt.) Subject is a German officer held in the USSR in Camp 6124 Stalingrad, April 1952. (Information dated 10 Oct 52)

2. Information in our files on Raoul WALLENBERG has been studied without result. >>

3. There is no information in our files on the "BENDIG Group".

[REDACTED]

Approval:

[REDACTED]

Distribution

2 - [REDACTED]
2 - [REDACTED]

38

RI CCPT

6015

VIA ATH. POLICE
General Air or Sea Route

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 26 November 1956

FROM [REDACTED]

Info: Chief, SR

SUBJECT GENERAL
SPECIFIC

Debriefing of Arthur TANVELIUS

REFERENCE: [REDACTED] November 1956

HEADQUARTERS ACTION REQUESTED: For information and appropriate action per paragraph 6

1. Reference dispatch has been received and [REDACTED] accepts responsibility for failure to catch this newspaper article when it first appeared, and take appropriate action.

2. There are, however, two points which we feel worthwhile to bring to headquarters attention, and particularly those officers in SR who have occasion to originate dispatches. [REDACTED] The first concerns newspaper coverage in general. There are over five morning dailies plus at least three afternoon papers published in Stockholm.

[REDACTED] Complete and systematic coverage of all newspapers is not considered practicable with the current workload. [REDACTED] NY-DAG, the Communist daily, is the only paper to receive specific attention [REDACTED] and the reason therefor is as a source for [REDACTED] leads. A certain amount of press coverage has been accomplished by [REDACTED] in the past and will be assumed by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in the future; unfortunately these individuals are as apt to overlook an occasional item of importance [REDACTED]

The above is in no way intended as an excuse, but simply as a statement of [REDACTED] policy and procedure which may not be completely understood at headquarters.

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

Jobs 60-711/45-
Box 18
Folder 8
Restricted to WE [REDACTED]

26 November 1956
page two

4. We believe that all of the above information has been previously reported, and should be available, yet, the effect of reference dispatch has been to make us wonder if the files are consulted....

5. [redacted] was discussed with [redacted] on 19 November. [redacted] said (as did the newspaper article) that the Foreign Office originally hoped that [redacted] could give news of Raoul WALLENBERG. This has not been the case, according to [redacted] although he said the Foreign Office is still in touch with the man. [redacted] went on to say that he was not sure how important a source subject was since he had only been in the VORKUTA labor camp system the entire 15 years. He added that subject had been a building engineer, had risen quite high in the camp administration system and had traveled around extensively within the Vorkuta area. Because of Foreign Office interest, he recommended that any debriefing be done [redacted] rather than by direct contact.

6. If headquarters feels that [redacted] has important intelligence potential, we suggest that specific requirements be forwarded to the station for passing to the [redacted]. We will raise the subject again with [redacted] as the occasion permits in an attempt to identify any positive reports already received which may have already come from this source.

7. We have answered reference dispatch in some detail, although we are fully aware that it is an isolated case, because it has given us the opportunity to report our capabilities, per paragraph 2, and to redefine, per paragraph 3, the differences between the [redacted]. And, although a very small point in the overall scheme of things, those field officers who work [redacted] (and report thereon) appreciate (perhaps unduly) those dispatches from headquarters which reflect some knowledge of the local scene by originator.

26 November 1956

Distributions:

- 3 - Chief, WE
- 2 - SE Division
- 2 - [redacted]

Job # 60-711/45-

Box 18

Folder # 4

Restricted to WE

~~Secret~~

7 Dec 56

page 2

Swedish Ambassadorship at the United Nations. When I discussed this matter later with [redacted] the latter said that this report was totally at variance with the official line he received from the Foreign Office where Ambassador Sohlman is regarded as a great Russian expert, very close to the Foreign Minister Unden and frequently called back to brief the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office ostensibly, at least, desires to retain Sohlman in his present post at Moscow as long as possible because of his great value. A vacant Swedish Ambassadorship at the United Nations (the ECE) has moreover very recently been filled. The discrepancy between these two accounts is so startling that it deserves investigation, which will be pursued as discreetly as possible here, but any Headquarters information or views should be welcome. It may be that Ambassador Bohlen has already reported on Sohlman. One possible explanation for this divergence is the rabidly partisan nature of [redacted] conservative politics. It is quite conceivable that any friend of Unden is anathema to [redacted] who, moreover, has also from time to time made critical comments to [redacted] concerning the Foreign Office generally.

3. [redacted] comments concerning the Raoul Wallenberg case on which he worked personally for the Foreign Office were also of considerable interest. He said that the Foreign Office energy in pursuing this case was largely the result of the strong pressure of public opinion both through the press and through the special Raoul Wallenberg association. [redacted] made it clear, as he had previously stated to Newbold, that the Swedish Government expects another rejection for their latest note to the Soviet Union on this subject, and that the Swedish Government would be left with no recourse but to publish a White Paper. [redacted] had previously stated to Newbold that such publication might be somewhat embarrassing to the Foreign Office because of its probable revelation that until approximately 3 years ago the Foreign Office had not pursued the question with sufficient vigor, although since that time the Foreign Office has been extremely vigorous in its notes of protest and inquiry.) [redacted] further revealed that he had personally spent 3 months in Germany about a year ago interrogating German returnees from the Soviet camp at Vorkuta and was satisfied of the positive identification of Wallenberg and verification of his presence in Vorkuta by at least one German who had been Wallenberg's cell mate. [redacted] was therefore positive that he could trace Wallenberg's actual existence up to a certain date, though when Newbold suggested that this might be as recent as 1949-51, [redacted] replied "No, much earlier, but I am not at liberty to tell you the exact date" when Wallenberg's actual survival was last certified. [redacted] is certain that Raoul Wallenberg is now dead.

7 December 56

Distribution:
3-Headquarters
2 [redacted]

~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

MAY 1 1954

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. J. J. [redacted]

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Alleged Plan to Effect Large Purchase of Arms and
Equipment for Group of Guatemalan Exiles
Incumbent Guatemalan Government

1. Reference is made to [redacted] of 16 February 1954 and your
memorandum of 9 March 1954 concerning subject. Copies of reference
correspondence is attached.

2. On 29 April 1954 it was reported that Colonel W. E. THOMPSON,
residing at the Mitchell Apartment Hotel, Apartment 1500, 250 West
100th St., New York, New York, is attempting to buy aircraft and
ammunition from an unknown Swedish firm on behalf of a group of
Guatemalans. He will receive instructions from his wife in the next
few days in contact an individual named "Eric" or another individual
named [redacted] MALINBERG. It is believed that MALINBERG may be identical
with either Harry MALINBERG, a Stockholm arms dealer, or Leo MALINBERG,
who is mentioned in references.

3. It is requested that your Bureau undertake an immediate
investigation to determine all contacts and activities of Colonel W. E.
THOMPSON in relation to his efforts to procure arms for the previously
mentioned group of Guatemalans.

FILE # 20436 (to be assigned)

for WH [redacted]

INDEX

~~SECRET~~
RI COPY

MAY 1 1954

[redacted]

VIA: Air
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. 1P

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WE

DATE: 18 March 1953

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GENERAL.

① SPECIFIC: Transmittal of Old Files

The documents listed below, which have been on file at the [REDACTED] are being returned herewith to Headquarters for retention or appropriate disposition:

1. "Final Report on the Case of Walter Friedrich SCHILLING (NGS)"
2. "Menées Terroristes - Organisations ayant pour objet le sabotage des navires," dated 15 Nov 1939

Distribution:
WASH - 3 (w/att)
[REDACTED]

8-9-5

AN/C	FI	
PS	WASH	
ABSTRACT	INDEX	

CS COPY

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

1 att - "Menées Terroristes"

EXCLT N.S.M.

18 MAR 53

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE

DISPATCH NO. [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION

TO

DATE: 11 April 1952

FROM

Chief, [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational

SPECIFIC: [REDACTED]

Reference: [REDACTED]

1. The current name of the subject of [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

2. There is new information [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] which can be made available to [REDACTED] if they should request it. Most of this concerns [REDACTED] but [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in the past [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
201 _____ GRANTED BY

DIV: _____ DATE: _____

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

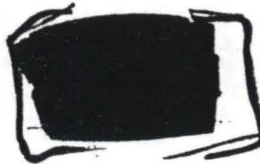
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 11-26
JUN 1949

~~SECRET~~

5. In view of the past pattern of Soviet attempts to recruit
repatriates to Finland, all relations with PAHVILAKTI should be conducted
as though such a recruitment might have taken place.

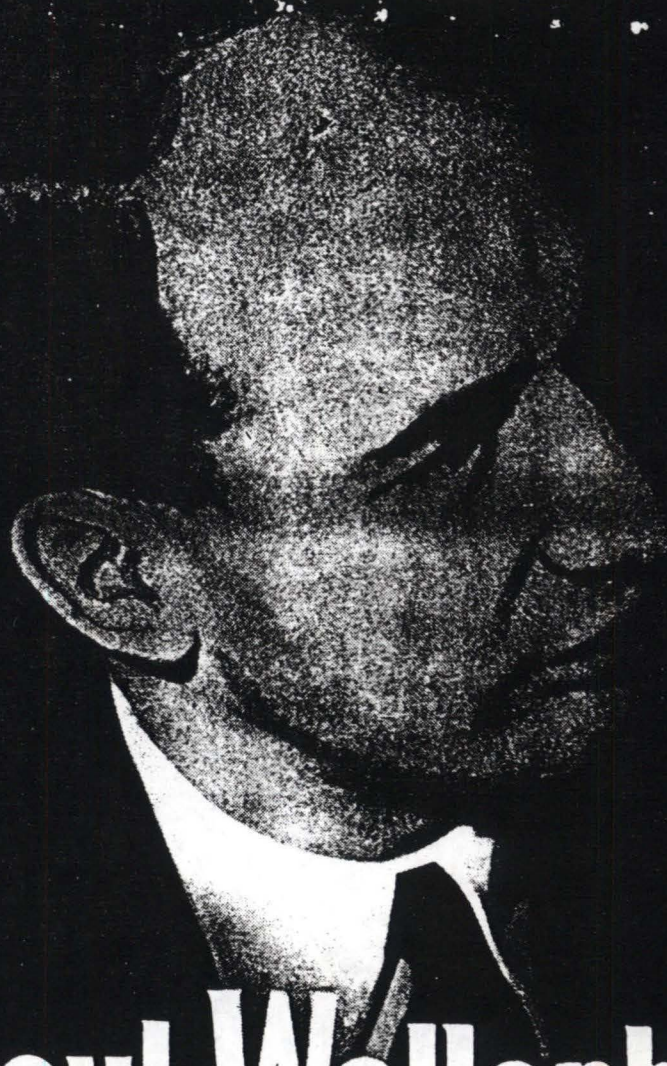
Distribution
FOUO ----- (DIRECT)



~~SECRET~~

JENŐ LÉVAI

Raoul
Wallenberg
— hjälten
i Budapest



Raoul Wallenberg - hjälten i Budapest

Av JENŐ LÉVAI

SAXON & LINDSTRÖMS

S&L

~~SECRET~~

FRP: ,2, ,

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

88 9615297 ASP

PAGE 001
TOR: 181510Z JUL 88

LN 9615297 [REDACTED]

SECRET 181506Z JUL 88 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SUBJECT: TRACE REQUEST - GUY VON DARDEL

ACTION REQUIRED: REQUEST ADDEES TRACES ON CERN EMPLOYEE, GUY ((VON DARDEL))

1. ON 18 JULY 1988, A [REDACTED] POLITICAL COLLEAGUE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM GUY ((VON DARDEL)) WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE HALF BROTHER OF RAOUL ((WALLENBURG)). VON DARDEL STATED HE HAD SOME INFORMATION THAT HE WANTED TRANSMITTED THROUGH [REDACTED] CHANNELS TO [REDACTED] MOSCOW. VON DARDEL CLAIMED TO WORK AT THE EUROPEAN LABORATORY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS (CERN).

2. [REDACTED] COLLEAGUE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFO ON VON DARDEL NOR THE TYPE OF INFO VON DARDEL WISHES TO RELAY TO MOSCOW. BEFORE LOOKING FURTHER INTO THIS UNUSUAL CASE, [REDACTED] REQUESTS ADDEES TRACE RESPONSES.

3. FILE: DEFER. DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

END OF DOCUMENT

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY - DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

38 8661958 ASR

PAGE 001
TOR: 211831Z APR 88

IN 8661958 [REDACTED]

SECRET 211539Z APR 88 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR.

SUBJECT: ESTONIAN EMIGRE CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG

REF: DIRECTOR 665169 OF 21 DECEMBER 1985

ACTION REQUIRED: FYI.

1. TYNU ((MOELLERSON)), DPOB: 1 SEPTEMBER 1932 IN TALLIN, ESTONIA, INS NO: A28-920-346, WAS INTERVIEWED BY INS/ROME ON 7 APRIL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AS A POLITICAL REFUGEE. BECAUSE MOELLERSON ANNOUNCED TO THE ROME OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC), THE VOLUNTARY AGENCY HANDLING HIS CASE, THAT HE HAD SEEN RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) IN A MOSCOW PRISON, A ROME [REDACTED] OFFICER INTERVIEWED HIM SEPARATELY AFTER HIS INS INTERVIEW.

2. THE SUBSTANCE OF THE WALLENBERG STORY IS THIS: MOELLERSON'S FATHER SERVED IN THE ESTONIAN SS LEGION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HE WAS ACCORDINGLY BROUGHT UP IN AN ANTI-SOVIET SPIRIT. THUS, FOUR MONTHS AFTER HE WAS CONSCRIPTED INTO THE RED ARMY IN 1951 HE DESERTED, PLANNING TO JOIN THE UKRAINIAN SEPARATIST PARTISANS STILL OPERATING IN THE CARPATHIANS AT THAT TIME. HE WAS CAUGHT, HOWEVER, AND SENT TO THE BUTYRKI PRISON IN MOSC. BY ACCIDENT, ONE DAY AS HE WAS BEING LED TO INTERROGATION, HE BUMPED INTO A FELLOW PRISONER WHO WAS JUST BEING TAKEN OUT OF HIS CELL. BEFORE THEY WERE SEPARATED BY THEIR ESCORT GUARDS THE OTHER MAN SAID SOMETHING INCLUDING THE WORDS "RAOUL WALLENBERG" IN A LANGUAGE MOELLERSON BELIEVES WAS SWEDISH (WHICH HE DOES NOT KNOW). FROM THIS HE CONCLUDES THAT THE MAN WAS WALLENBERG. HE NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN. THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE IN THE SUMMER OR FALL OF 1952.

3. MOELLERSON SAYS THAT HE HAS TOLD HIS WALLENBERG STORY TO MANY PEOPLE, E.G., OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN AND SWEDISH CONSULATES GENERAL IN LENINGRAD, A CANADIAN ATTORNEY, YELENA ((BONNER)), REFUGEE AND CONSULAR (SWEDISH AND GERMAN) OFFICIALS IN VIENNA AND ROME, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF RADIO STATIONS (PRESUMABLY RL).

4. AS NOTED, PARA 2 IS THE SUBSTANCE OF MOELLERSON'S WALLENBERG STORY. IN THE INTERVENING YEARS, HOWEVER, HE HAS SOMEHOW BECOME FIXATED ON WALLENBERG, SAYING, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT HE HAS BEEN TOLD THAT HIS WIFE IS WALLENBERG'S DAUGHTER, AND EVEN THAT WALLENBERG (OR HIS DOUBLE) WILL SOON SURFACE IN THE SOVIET UNION TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WANTS TO STAY THERE. MIXED IN WITH THIS ARE ACCOUNTS OF MYSTERIOUS VISITS BY PROVOCATEURS, AND INDIGNANT REMARKS ABOUT THE UN CEREMONIOUS TREATMENT METED OUT TO MOELLERSON BY SWEDISH AND OTHER DIPLOMATS IN VIENNA.

5. AS PARA 4 SUGGESTS, IT IS THE OPINION OF THE [REDACTED] OFFICER WHO INTERVIEWED HIM THAT MOELLERSON IS UNBALANCED. HE IS A FANTASIZER WHO MAKES ASSERTIONS AND CHARGES THAT CANNOT BE PINNED DOWN TO ANY FACTUAL BASES. AND HE IS CLEARLY SUFFERING FROM A PERSECUTION COMPLEX -- THE PERSECUTORS BEING VARIOUSLY THE KGB, WESTERN DIPLOMATS, AND THE IRC, ALL OF WHOM ARE OUT TO DO HIM IN OR AT THE VERY LEAST, TO DEPRIVE HIM OF HIS DUE. IN SHORT, THE MAN IS A KOOK AND YOU SHOULD BE WARNED ACCORDINGLY, IN CASE HIS NAME COMES UP ON THE SCREEN AGAIN, AS IT DOUBTLESS WILL.

DO NOT DESTROY
CROSS FILE COPY FOR:
201-0005925

~~SECRET~~

6. NO FILE. [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

DO NOT DESTROY
CROSS FILE COPY FOR:
201-0005925

*SE06*****
 * SUMMARY FOR: DIR-969525C0388 PRINT DATE: 30 MAR 88 *

 / / SECRET FRP:

STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

88 8321116 ASP

PAGE 001
TOT: 241342Z MAR 88

DIRECTOR 969525

SECRET

STAFF 241342Z DIRECTOR 969525

TO: PRIORITY [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG

REF: [REDACTED]

1. IN RESPONSE TO PARA 1 REF REQUEST, FOLLOWING BETWEEN
 TEAR LINES IS AN EVALUATION OF PARA 2 REF INFO RELATING TO
 WALLENBERG WHICH CAN BE PASSED ON TO [REDACTED]
 -----TEAR LINE-----

BASED ON A THOROUGH REVIEW OF OUR RECORDS, WE CANNOT
 CONFIRM THE RECENT REPORTING INDICATING THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG
 IS BEING HELD IN A PRISON FACILITY AT MYRNA. FROM A
 GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE, WE CANNOT FIND THE SOVIET PLACE NAME
 MYRNA LISTED IN MAPS, ATLASES, OR GAZETTEERS. IN ADDITION,
 THERE IS NO SIMILAR NAME--MYRA, MIRA, MIRNA, MIROVO,
 ETC.--LOCATED ALONG THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY IN THE
 VICINITY OF ANY PRISONS OR FORCED LABOR CAMPS. IT MAY BE THAT
 THE NAME IS FOR A DISTRICT OR A SECTION OF A CITY WHICH WOULD
 NOT APPEAR IN ANY OF OUR FILES.

AS FOR THE INFO THAT SAKHAROV COULD NOT CONFIRM THE INFO
 BECAUSE THE AREA WAS ALLEGEDLY CLOSED DUE TO HAZARDOUS
 CHEMICALS PRODUCED BY A NEARBY FACTORY, AFTER REVIEWING OUR
 DATA BASE, WE FOUND THAT THERE ARE ELEVEN FORCED LABOR CAMPS
 LOCATED WITHIN 10 KILOMETERS OF THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY.
 ONLY TWO OF THESE CAMPS ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF CHEMICAL
 PLANTS: THE CAMP IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY OF NOVGOROD
 IS LESS THAN 1 KM FROM THE HIGHWAY AND ABOUT 5 KM FROM A
 CHEMICAL PLANT; THE CAMP ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF KALININ (A
 CITY SITUATED 145 KM FROM MOSCOW) IS ABOUT 8 KM FROM A CHEMICAL
 PLANT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY. UNFORTUNATELY, NO
 INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE IDENTITY OF PRISONERS HOUSED IN
 THESE FORCED LABOR CAMPS.

SINCE THE INFORMATION WE HAVE DOES NOT MATCH THE DATA
 PROVIDED BY THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST, WE CONCLUDE
 THAT EITHER THE LOCATIONAL DATA WAS GARBLED OR THAT THE
 INFORMATION WAS ERRONEOUS. SHOULD A CLARIFICATION BE MADE
 AVAILABLE OF THE "MYRNA" LOCATION OR OTHER RELEVANT DATA, WE
 WILL BE HAPPY TO FOLLOW UP ON THIS OR ANY NEW INFORMATION ON
 WALLENBERG THAT BECOMES AVAILABLE. ALSO, WE WOULD LIKE TO
 POINT OUT THAT, SINCE DECEMBER 1985, WE HAVE A STANDARD
 REQUIREMENT TO QUERY ALL EMIGRES AND DEFECTORS ON WHETHER OR
 NOT THEY HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION RELATING TO THE
 WALLENBERG CASE. THERE HAVE BEEN NO CONFIRMABLE RESPONSES THUS
 FAR.

-----TEAR LINE-----

2. NO FILE DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82. ALL SECRET >
 ORIG: [REDACTED]

DOCUMENT DATE: 24 MAR 88
 FILE: 201-0005925

*** RECORD COPY ***

SECRET

*SE06*****
 * SUMMARY FOR: OTTA-63132C0388 PRINT DATE: 21 MAR 88

 /13/

SECRET

FRP: ,2, , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

88 8225024 ASP

PAGE 001

IN 8225024

TOR: 162153Z MAR 88

SECRET 162146Z MAR 88 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR.

SUBJECT: CANADIAN REPORT ON RAOUL WALLENBERG WHEREABOUTS

REF: A. MONTREAL CONSULATE GENERAL 00736, 8 MARCH
 B. AMBASSY OTTAWA 727

1. ACTION REQUESTED: ANY COMMENTS ON REF REPORTS AND
 CONFIRMATION OF LOCATION OF SOVIET PRISON/GULAG PER PARA 3
 BELOW.

2. REFS CONCERN STATEMENTS BY CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS
 ACTIVIST IRWIN COTLER TO TORONTO "GLOBE AND MAIL" AND OTHERS
 THAT COTLER HAS PERSUASIVE EVIDENCE THAT WWII SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
 RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN USSR. ACCORDING TO MOST
 RECENT REPORT AVAILABLE TO COTLER (FROM "TRUSTED FRIEND OF A
 TRUSTED FRIEND"), WALLENBERG IS BEING HELD IN A PRISON IN OR
 NEAR MYRNA (PHON) WHICH LOCATED "A FEW KILOMETERS OFF THE MAIN
 MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY". ACCORDING TO REF A, COTLER RECENTLY
 CLAIMED IN MONTREAL THAT DURING HIS MOST RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW
 HE SPOKE TO ANDREY SAKHAROV AND WIFE WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO
 CONFIRM THE EXISTENCE OF A PRISON FACILITY IN THE ABOVE AREA.
 COTLER REPORTS THAT SAKHAROV'S HAD BEEN TURNED BACK AT A
 CHECKPOINT BECAUSE ALLEGEDLY A FACTORY PRODUCING HAZARDOUS
 CHEMICALS WAS LOCATED IN THE CLOSED AREA. REF A GOES ON TO
 DESCRIBE COTLER ONGOING EFFORTS TO GET SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO
 ACKNOWLEDGE WALLENBERG IMPRISONMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH
 OVER YEARS.

3. FROM REPORTING [REDACTED] HAS NO BASIS TO
 COMMENT ON WHETHER REF ACCOUNTS HAVE ANY MORE VALIDITY OR
 PROVIDE ANY NEW LEADS ON WALLENBERG CASE THAT WOULD ADD TO
 COUNTLESS EARLIER REPORTS ON THIS SUBJECT. HOWEVER,
 [REDACTED] WHO TAKES A CONTINUING ACTIVE INTEREST IN SUCH
 MATTERS, HAS ASKED [REDACTED] FOR ASSESSMENT OF THESE MOST
 RECENT REPORTS AND WHETHER [REDACTED] HAS ANY INFORMATION ON ANY
 SOVIET PRISON OR GULAG AT MYRNA OR IN THAT GENERAL VICINITY AS
 ALLEGED BY COTLER REPORT. [REDACTED] WOULD APPRECIATE HQS
 COMMENTS.

4. NO FILE. DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.
 END OF MESSAGE SECRET

DOCUMENT DATE: 16 MAR 88
 FILE: 201-0005925

*** RECORD COPY ***

SECRET

ACTION: [REDACTED]

87 6189289 ASR

PAGE 001
TOR: 181225Z SEP 87

IN 6189289 [REDACTED]

S E C R E T 181204Z SEP 87 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[REDACTED]
SUBJECT: LEAD TO UKRANIAN EMIGRE

1. ON 18 SEPTEMBER, EMBASSY POLOFF RICH STEPHENSON ADVISED [REDACTED] OF CONTACT OF POTENTIAL INTEREST. ACCORDING TO POLOFF, YOSIP MAKHAYLOVICH ((TERELYA)) (DOB: 1943), WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SERVED AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNDERGROUND UKRANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION SINCE 1976, PLANNED TO LEAVE THE USSR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN ON 18 SEPT. TERELYA WILL FLY TO AMSTERDAM, WITH ULTIMATE PLANS TO SETTLE IN CANADA. (THERE IS A KLM FLIGHT DEPARTING MOSCOW EVERY FRIDAY FOR AMSTERDAM.)

2. DURING ENCOUNTER WITH STEPHENSON AT THE APARTMENT OF A FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER (NFI) ON 15 SEPTEMBER, TERELYA STATED THAT HE HAD ATTEMPTED, WITHOUT SUCCESS, TO PUT US EMBASSY'S POLITICAL SECTION IN TOUCH WITH UKRANIAN WHO PURPORTEDLY DEBRIEFED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) IN 1945. TERELYA WOULD NOT DIVULGE NAME OF THE UKRANIAN IN QUESTION DURING THEIR DISCUSSION. HE CLAIMED THAT WALLENBERG WAS INITIALLY INTERROGATED BY ONE (FNU) ((OTTENBERG)), A FORMER SWEDISH NATIONAL AND MAJOR IN SMERSH WITH THE 30TH ARMY. ACCORDING TO SUBJECT, SOVIETS PURPOSELY CONCEALED OTTENBERG'S ACTUAL UNIT, LISTING HIM WITH THE 18TH ARMY. TERELYA FURTHER ASSERTED THAT FROM 1945 TO 1954 WALLENBERG WAS INTERROGATED BY A LIEUTENANT (FNU) ((SENIGEV)), WHO WAS KILLED (NFI) IN 1979. ACCORDING TO TERELYA, HIS UKRANIAN SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE 30TH ARMY AND LATER WITH THE "CZECHOSLOVAKIAN KORPUS".

3. ON MORE IMMEDIATE INTEREST, TERELYA CLAIMED SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET SDI CONSTRUCTION AT LENINSK (REPORTEDLY NOT ON MAPS), APPROXIMATELY 90 KILOMETERS (DIRECTION UNKNOWN) FROM BAYKANUR IN THE KIZIL-ORDINSKAY OBLAST. HE CLAIMED THAT PORTION OF CONSTRUCTION WAS 6-7 FLOORS BELOW GROUND.

4. SEPARATELY, TERELYA STATED THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE BUILT A DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN CHEKHOV NEAR MOSCOW.

5. ACCORDING TO EMBASSY POLOFF, TERELYA EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO TALK MORE OPENLY ONCE IN THE WEST. HE HAD NO ADDRESS IN HOLLAND OR CANADA BUT INDICATED THAT HE COULD BE CONTACTED VIA:

FATHER DAZKO
PLAZA MADONNA
DEI NO. 3
00184 ROME

6. UNFORTUNATELY, 15 SEPTEMBER MEETING AT FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER'S APARTMENT WAS INTERRUPTED BY UNIFORMED MILITIAMAN AND PLAINCLOTHESMAN (WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PEOPLE'S DEPUTY) BOTH OF WHOM HAD OSTENSIBLY COME TO DISCUSS FORMER PRISONER'S LEGAL PROBLEMS. IDENTIFICATION WAS DEMANDED OF ALL PRESENT, INCLUDING POLOFF. THE NAMES OF ALL WERE CAREFULLY NOTED AND THE TWO LEFT AFTER 15-20 MINUTES.

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7. IT IS NOT CERTAIN HOW ABOVE INCIDENT WILL IMPACT UPON
TERELYA'S CHANCES OF EMIGRATION. [REDACTED] WILL FOLLOW-UP WITH
STEPHENSON TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HE LEFT USSR AS SCHEDULED ON
18 SEPTEMBER. WE WILL ADVISE.

8. NO [REDACTED] REQUEST HQS' TRACES

9. INDEX: TERELYA, WALLENBERG, OTTENBERT, SENIGEV.

10. FILE: [REDACTED] DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.
SEE DIR-676581, 26SEP87
END OF MESSAGE

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*EU07*****
* SUMMARY FOR: DIR-665112C1092 PRINT DATE: 29 OCT 92 *

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FRP: , , , , ,

STAFF

CONF: [REDACTED]

92 0117905 ASP

PAGE 001
TOT: 272119Z OCT 92

DIRECTOR 665112

~~SECRET~~

STAFF

272119Z DIRECTOR 665112

TO: PRIORITY [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED]

SLUGS: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] REQUEST FOR INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

REF: [REDACTED]

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS.

2. AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF CE DIVISION FILES BY CE DIVISION OFFICERS AND CHECKING WITH EURA AND OSE (FORMERLY SOVA) ANALYSTS, THE DESK WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY INFORMATION THAT ADDS TO OR CLARIFIES WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN REGARDING THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

3. AN ANALYST IN OSE, HOWEVER, PROVIDED THE DESK WITH SEVERAL RECENT OPEN SOURCE UNCLASSIFIED FBIS CABLES DESCRIBING RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ABOUT REVEALING "NEW" INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE, AS WELL AS OTHER FBIS CABLES DESCRIBING THE ECIS INTEREST IN WALLENBERG AND PRESS REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG WAS SEEN ALIVE IN 1950 BY POLISH SURVIVORS OF A SOVIET LABOR CAMP. ALTHOUGH THE [REDACTED] PROBABLY ALREADY HAS THE FOLLOWING UNCLASSIFIED TEARLINE INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG, WE LEAVE IT TO YOUR DISCRETION ON WHETHER PASSING THE TEARLINE [REDACTED] WILL BENEFIT THE [REDACTED] THE TEARLINE HAS BEEN CLEARED BY PCS AND OGC LEGAL ADVISORS.

-----TEARLINE-----

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INFORMATION THAT ADDS TO OR CLARIFIES WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. ACCORDING TO RECENT PRESS REPORTING, THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS FROM THE KGB ARCHIVES DETAILING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE NAMES AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE WALLENBERG CASE.

THE DOCUMENTS DON'T CHANGE THE RUSSIANS' ORIGINAL EXPLANATION OR SHED ANY NEW LIGHT ON THE DISPOSITION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. THE RUSSIANS STATE THAT WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 CHARGED AS A SOVIET SPY AND TAKEN IN THE ESCORT OF SOVIET OFFICERS TO THE KGB'S LUBYANKA PRISON FOR QUESTIONING IN JANUARY 1945. WHILE IN PRISON, WALLENBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK ON 27 JULY 1947 AND WAS CREMATED WITHOUT A POSTMORTUM. IN RESPONSE TO A QUERY FROM THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, THIS INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY THE KREMLIN IN 1957.

ACCORDING TO RECENT PRESS ACCOUNTS, THERE WERE LIVE SIGHTINGS OF WALLENBERG THREE YEARS AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEATH BY POLISH PRISONERS IMPRISONED WITH WALLENBERG IN SOVIET LABOR CAMPS. THE POLISH SURVIVORS WERE PREVIOUSLY AFRAID TO TALK PUBLICLY ABOUT THEIR TIME IN THE GULAG FEARING COMMUNIST REPRISALS AND ONLY CAME FORWARD AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN 1989.

-----TEARLINE-----

4. THE ONLY OTHER INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO UNCOVER ON WALLENBERG IS DERIVED FROM CLASSIFIED STATE CABLES

DOCUMENT DATE: 27 OCT 92
FILE: 201-0005925

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Continuation page for DIR-665112C1092

DATED 1992 WHICH DETAIL INTERVIEWS BY STATE OFFICERS OF THE JOINT RUSSIAN/U.S. POW/MIA COMMISSION WITH RUSSIANS WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE REMEMBERED AND SEEN WALLENBERG DURING THEIR TIME IN RUSSIAN GULAGS AFTER THE WAR AND BEFORE 1947. THE CABLES DON'T REVEAL ANYTHING NEW ON WALLENBERG'S FATE AND OBTAINING CLEARANCE FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO PASS THE INFORMATION WOULD NOT ALLOW HQS TO MEET [REDACTED] 16 NOVEMBER DEADLINE. [REDACTED] MAY WISH, HOWEVER, TO REFER [REDACTED] TO STATE FOR ANY INFORMATION IT MAY POSSIBLY HAVE.

5. WE HAVE ALSO LEARNED ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT CONFIRM THAT WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN AND ACCORDING TO OGC, ALL PRIVACY RESTRICTIONS AND LAWS THAT APPLY IN DEALING WITH U.S. PERSONS ALSO APPLY TO HONORARY U.S. CITIZENS. THE [REDACTED] INFORMATION MENTIONED ABOVE IS APPROVED FOR PASSAGE TO [REDACTED] BECAUSE IT WAS DERIVED FROM OPEN SOURCES.

6. FOR [REDACTED] INFORMATION, ACCORDING TO PRESS ACCOUNTS, EC EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER FRANS ANDRIESEN TOLD RUSSIAN FM ANDREI KOZYREV DURING HIS VISIT TO BRUSSELS IN MARCH 1992 THAT THE EC WANTED THE WALLENBERG CASE CLEARED UP NOW THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE NO LONGER IN POWER IN RUSSIA. WE WERE UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY TRAFFIC DESCRIBING THE RUSSIAN'S FM'S RESPONSE.

7. ALSO, ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1992, SIMONE LUCKI, THE PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN COMMITTEE FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG, MET WITH POLITICAL OFFICERS FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS TO REQUEST PRESIDENT BUSH'S SUPPORT FOR WALLENBERG'S NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CANDIDACY. LUCKI STATED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN NOMINATED IN ABSENTIA TO RECOGNIZE THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT FOR HIS VALIANT EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF HUNGARIAN JEWS AND TO FORCE RUSSIA TO TELL THE TRUTH CONCERNING HIS INCARCERATION AND ALLEGED DEATH IN 1947. WE WERE UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER PRESIDENT BUSH TOOK ANY ACTION ON THE REQUEST.

8. WE HOPE THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS USEFUL. SINCE THE WALLENBERG CASE CONTINUES TO DRAW INCREASED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION, [REDACTED] IS ENCOURAGED TO REITERATE TO [LIAISON] THAT THE TEARLINE INFORMATION IS DERIVED FROM OPEN SOURCES AND NOT FROM AGENCY FILES. BEST REGARDS.

9. NO FILE. DECI OADR DRV HUM 4-82.2

ORIG: [REDACTED]

END OF MESSAGE

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DOCUMENT DATE: 27 OCT 92
FILE: 201-0005925

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STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

87 7330806 ASR

PAGE 001
TOR: 291148Z DEC 87

IN 7330806 [REDACTED]

SECRET 291112Z DEC 87 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] REPORT ON LATVIAN EMIGRE JANIS ROZKALNS;
RUMOR OF CONTACT WITH RAOUL WALLENBERGREFS: A. DIRECTOR 764429
B. [REDACTED]

1. ACTION: FYI.

2. AT 22 DECEMBER MEETING, [REDACTED] PASSED [REDACTED] REPORT FROM SOURCE [REDACTED] WHICH GIVES ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF JANIS ((ROZKALNS)) WHICH COULD BE USEFUL IN VIEW OF REF A PLANS TO CONTACT HIM. REPORT ALSO INCLUDES STATEMENT BY ROZKALNS OF CONTACT WITH SOVIET PRISONER ALLEGING TO HAVE MET RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) AS LATE AS 1979.

3. JANIS ROZKALNS. ROZKALNS WAS ARRESTED IN RIGA IN APRIL 1983 WHEN THE KGB SEARCHED HIS APARTMENT AND DISCOVERED BIBLES AND RELIGIOUS WRITINGS. HE WAS SENTENCED TO A PENAL CAMP WITH STRICT DISCIPLINE IN PERM (URALS). AT THE TIME HE WAS ABOUT 35 AND HIS WIFE GUNTA HAD JUST GIVEN BIRTH TO TWINS (13 JANUARY 1983). THE FAMILY'S SITUATION SUBSEQUENTLY GREW QUITE DIFFICULT, BUT DURING THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ROZKALNS STUBBORNLY REFUSED TO NAME HIS ASSOCIATES OR TO AGREE TO COLLABORATE WITH THE KGB. AFTER HIS RELEASE IN 1987, ROZKALNS RESUMED HIS EARLIER ACTIVITY. HE CAMPAIGNED FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES. ALL THE INFORMATION HE GAVE TO SUPPORT HIS POINTS WAS CORRECT AND COULD BE VERIFIED. HE IS A TRUSTING MAN WHO CAMPAIGNS FOR CHRISTIAN MORALITY AND VALUES AND WHO PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES. THE KGB DID NOT TAKE KINDLY TO HIS ACTIVITIES AND EXPELLED HIM FROM LATVIA ON 16 OCTOBER 1987 TO VIENNA AS A MEMBER OF THE "JEWISH QUOTA". ROZKALNS HAS NEVER SHOWN ANY LACK OF CREDIBILITY. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS BEEN VERY CAREFUL IN HIS STATEMENTS AND HAS ALWAYS TRIED TO DOUBLE CHECK HIS FACTS.

4. THE WALLENBERG STORY. WHILE IMPRISONED IN THE PERM CAMP, ROZKALNS MET A SOVIET PRISONER WHO INSISTED THAT HE HAD PERSONALLY MET RAOUL WALLENBERG IN 1979 AT ANOTHER CAMP WHERE THE SOVIET HAD BEEN CONFINED PRIOR TO PERM. THE PRISONER MAINTAINED THAT WALLENBERG HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN ARRESTED (IN 1945) BECAUSE THE SOVIET TROOPS WANTED TO GET HOLD OF HIS FINE CAR. WALLENBERG REFUSED TO TURN THE CAR OVER TO THEM AND WAS THEREFORE ARRESTED. THROUGH A LATVIAN EMIGRANT AND HIS WIFE, ROZKALNS WAS ABLE TO GET HOLD OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF WALLENBERG TO SHOW HIS FELLOW PRISONER. THE PRISONER WAS CERTAIN THAT THE PICTURE AND THE PERSON HE MET WERE IDENTICAL AND HELD ONTO HIS STORY OF HAVING MET WALLENBERG. THE SOVIET SAID THAT IN 1984 HE MET ANOTHER PRISONER WHO KNEW WHERE WALLENBERG WAS IN 1984.

5. ROZKALNS DESCRIBED THE SOVIET PRISONER AS ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY. BECAUSE THE SOVIET IS STILL IN THE PRISON CAMP, OR AT LEAST IN THE USSR, ROZKALNS BELIEVED IT NECESSARY TO

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CONCEAL HIS NAME, BECAUSE ITS BEING DISCLOSED COULD COST THE PRISONER HIS LIFE. ROZKALNS ASKED SEVERAL LATVIAN EMIGRES HOW HE SHOULD USE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, AND THEY ADVISED HIM TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION IN SWEDEN, WHICH HE PROMISED TO DO, PROBABLY IN DECEMBER.

6

[REDACTED]

7. FILE:
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[REDACTED] DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.

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FRP: , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [REDACTED]

92 9990936 ASR

PAGE 001
TOR: 161240Z OCT 92

IN 9990936 [REDACTED]

SECRET 161240Z OCT 92 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: DIRECTOR.

FOR: [REDACTED]

SLUGS: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

REF: NONE

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: PLEASE PROVIDE ANY PASSABLE INFO ON
WALLENBERG PRIOR COB 6 NOVEMBER.

2. [REDACTED]
ON 15 OCTOBER FOR ANY DATA ON CURRENT STATUS OF WALLENBERG, WHO
DISAPPEARED AT THE END OF WW II IN HUNGARY, AND WHO, ACCORDING
TO AUTHORITIES IN FORMER USSR AND CURRENT RUSSIA, IS DEAD.
WHILE [REDACTED] HAD MENTIONED ISSUE IN PAST, APPARENTLY
FISHING, HE NEVER ACTUALLY ASKED FOR ANY INFORMATION. ON 15
OCTOBER, [REDACTED] CAME BACK TO THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. HE
SAID THAT THE HEAD OF THE WALLENBERG INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

[REDACTED] BEEN PRESSURING HIM TO DETERMINE
WALLENBERG'S CURRENT STATUS; I.E., DEAD OR ALIVE AND WHERE.
ISSUE HAS APPARENTLY BECOME ENOUGH OF A PROBLEM FOR HIM THAT HE
HAS COME TO US FOR HELP.

3. [REDACTED] SAID THAT HE HAD ACQUIRED, OR BEEN GIVEN, AN
OLD PHOTO WHICH HE HAD HAD ENLARGED OF, ALLEGEDLY, A SCENE IN A
SOVIET CONCENTRATION CAMP PURPORTING TO SHOW WALLENBERG. HE
HAD FOUND THE PHOTO INCONCLUSIVE. HE HAD ALSO ASKED HIS KGB
LIAISON LAST YEAR FOR ANY INFORMATION, A FRUITLESS EXERCISE.

4. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION WHICH
WE MAY PASS TO HIM. A TEAR LINE WOULD BE PREFERABLE. HOWEVER,
WILL BE GLAD TO PASS IT ORALLY IF NEEDED. THANKS.

5. FILE: [REDACTED]

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FRP: , , , , , , ,

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ACTION: [REDACTED]

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TOR: 201455Z NOV 91

IN 6320813 [REDACTED]

SECRET 201454Z NOV 91 STAFF

CITE [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED] INFO DIRECTOR.

FOR: [REDACTED]

SLUGS: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: KGB OFFICIAL NIKONOV

REF: NONE

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: NONE.

2. [REDACTED] NOVEMBER 1991, [REDACTED] HAD SEVERAL DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW WITH [REDACTED] ((NIKONOV)), WHO IS A LONGTIME FRIEND AND NOW DEPUTY TO KGB DIRECTOR ((BAKATIN)). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFO ON NIKONOV AND HIS NEW KGB JOB.

3. NIKONOV IS THE GRANDSON OF FORMER SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NIKONOV WAS REGARDED AS EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT AND CAPABLE BUT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS AN IDEOLOGICAL HARDLINER. [REDACTED] HE WAS LIKELY TO BE A RISING STAR IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND [REDACTED] AN IREX-SPONSORED VISIT TO THE U.S. AS EXPECTED, NIKONOV'S VIEWS AND RHETORIC MODERATED VERY VISIBLY AFTER HIS FIRST DIRECT EXPOSURE TO THE U.S. HE HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE ADDITIONAL IREX-SPONSORED TRIP TO THE U.S. [REDACTED]

4. NIKONOV CAME TO WORK IN HIS POSITION AT THE KGB AS A RESULT OF BEING A CLOSE FRIEND OF BAKATIN. DURING THE AUGUST 1991 COUP ATTEMPT NIKONOV SAID THAT HE REFUSED TO FOLLOW HIS BOSS'S ORDER TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY. HE WAS DISMISSED BY HIS BOSS (NFI) FROM THIS POSITION AND CALLED BAKATIN TO SEEK ADVICE. BAKATIN SAID HE WAS ALSO OPPOSING THE COUP AND WOULD LOOK OUT FOR NIKONOV ONCE ORDER WAS RESTORED. SOON AFTER THE COUP BAKATIN CALLED HIM TO ASK THAT HE ASSIST WITH RESTRUCTURING THE KGB. AFTER IT WAS AGREED THAT NIKONOV COULD DECLINE TO ACCEPT TWO-STAR MILITARY KGB RANK AND WORK IN THE JOB FOR AN EQUIVALENT CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PACKAGE, HE CAME TO THE KGB AS BAKATIN'S DEPUTY. NIKONOV SAID HIS FRIENDS WERE DELIGHTED THAT HE HAD DECLINED THE KGB COMMISSION.

5. NIKONOV'S FIRST ASSIGNMENT FROM BAKATIN WAS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE [REDACTED] RELATIONSHIP WHICH HAS NOW COME INTO BEING. IN PREPARATION FOR ONE POSSIBLE QUESTION

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WHICH MIGHT BE RAISED, NIKONOV PERSONALLY REVIEWED KGB FILES TO DETERMINE IF LEE HARVEY ((OSWALD)) HAD BEEN A KGB AGENT. HE REVIEWED FIVE THICK VOLUMES OF FILES ON OSWALD. NIKONOV IS NOW CONFIDENT THAT OSWALD WAS AT NO TIME AN AGENT CONTROLLED BY THE KGB. FROM THE DESCRIPTION OF OSWALD IN THE FILES HE DOUBTED THAT ANYONE COULD CONTROL OSWALD, BUT NOTED THAT THE KGB WATCHED HIM CLOSELY AND CONSTANTLY WHILE HE WAS IN THE USSR. HE COMMENTED THAT OSWALD HAD A STORMY RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS SOVIET WIFE, WHO RODE HIM INCESSANTLY. THE FILE ALSO REFLECTED THAT OSWALD WAS A POOR SHOT WHEN HE TRIED TARGET FIRING IN THE USSR.

6. IN PREPARATION

PERSONALLY PERFORMED AN INQUIRY FOR BARATTIN INTO THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)). THERE IS STILL PRESSURE FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE TO HAVE A DEFINITIVE ANSWER ON THIS MATTER BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING IMPORTANCE OF THE WALLENBERG FAMILY. NIKONOV WAS AMAZED TO FIND OUT THAT THE KGB HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISH WHETHER WALLENBERG HAD DIED AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES. HE WAS ABLE TO FIND PARTIAL EVIDENCE FROM FOURTEEN DIFFERENT SOURCES (NFI). NIKONOV NOW BELIEVES, BUT FOUND NO CONCLUSIVE PROOF, THAT WALLENBERG WAS EXECUTED LATE IN 1947. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT WALLENBERG WAS SUSPECTED OF HAVING CONTACTS WITH OTHERS WHO WERE ACCUSED OF PROVIDING FALSE DIPLOMATIC IDENTITY DOCUMENTS TO OTHERS BEYOND JEWS SAVED FROM THE HOLOCAUST. AMONG THESE WERE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS WHO WERE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE. THERE WAS NO PROOF OF WALLENBERG'S GUILT IN ANY OF THESE CHARGES.

7.

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The Christian Science Monitor _____
The New York Times _____
The Washington Post _____
The Washington Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Chicago Tribune 1 _____
Date 17 October 1989

KGB returns Wallenberg papers; kin say he lives

By Vincent J. Schodolski
Chicago Tribune

MOSCOW—The KGB turned over to family members Monday a passport, notebooks and money belonging to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved tens of thousands of Jews during World War II before disappearing in the Soviet prison system.

Despite arguments from the family that he is still alive, the Soviet government continued to

insist Wallenberg had died in 1947.

"He was physically and psychologically very fit," said Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister. "Other people have survived 45 years in the camps."

Wallenberg, who would be 77 now, was one of the enduring heroes of the war, during which he issued Swedish passports to perhaps as many as 20,000 Hungarian Jews about to be deported to death camps.

He was taken by Soviet forces

entering Budapest on Jan. 17, 1945, allegedly to a friendly meeting with the Soviet commander. Kremlin officials have insisted since 1957 that he died in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison of a heart attack two years after his detention.

His documents and other belongings were given to relatives of Wallenberg by the KGB, the Soviet state security agency, but family members said they remained convinced Wallenberg was alive and being held in isolation in a Soviet prison.

Lagergren and Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Darden, along with other members of the Raoul Wallenberg Association said they had firsthand information that Wallenberg was alive as recently as 1980 and hinted there had been a later sighting as well.

Wallenberg's half-siblings and other members of the association were invited to Moscow by Soviet officials who said they would produce new evidence that the Swede, heir to a huge industrial fortune, had died in 1947.

But the group remained skeptical after their meeting Monday.

"We think that it is peculiar that just before we came they find new things," said Per Anger, a former Swedish diplomat and chairman of the Wallenberg Association.

Anger, who worked with Wallenberg in wartime Hungary, said he had immediately recognized the diplomatic passport produced by the KGB since he himself had signed it for Wallenberg in Budapest.

The Soviets have admitted that postwar hysteria over spies and Josef Stalin's ruthlessness led to Wallenberg's arrest, but have continued to insist that he died of natural causes in jail.

On Monday Anger said the Swedish group was convinced the Soviets had lost all trace of Wallenberg as a result of the death of many of those who ran Stalin's prison camp system. However, he said there were too many witnesses who claim to have seen Wallenberg alive after 1947 for the Soviet story to be acceptable.

There were firsthand reports, he said, of Wallenberg being treated in a prison hospital in the Soviet city of Vladimir in 1979 or 1980.

Anger said his group had given the KGB a list of 20 people who said they saw Wallenberg alive after the time the Soviets insist he died, and asked for KGB help in finding them. Anger said the Swedes were convinced that at least half of those on the list were still alive and living in the Soviet Union.

The delegation, which will remain in Moscow until Friday, said it hopes to meet with as many of the witnesses as possible and then again with the KGB.

There have been repeated accounts by those who claim to have seen Wallenberg alive in Soviet prisons and hospitals.

A retired Hungarian translator,

identified by the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Nemzet as Mrs. Istvan K., said she was arrested by the Soviets in Budapest at the same time as Wallenberg and flown with him to Moscow.

"He did not expect anything good," she said about her conversations with Wallenberg during their flight. "When the plane took off he said, 'Take a good look because you will never see Hungary again,'" the woman said.

She said that when they landed in Moscow there were prison vans waiting for them. That was the last time she ever saw Wallenberg.

In addition to the passport and other materials handed over in plastic bags by the KGB Monday, the Swedes said Vladimir Pirozhkov, a man who was described as a deputy chairman of the KGB, produced a death certificate that has previously been declared suspect by Swedish officials.

(continued on next page)

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The Christian Science Monitor
The New York Times
The Washington Post
The Washington Star
The Los Angeles Times
The Chicago Tribune
The Boston Globe
The Philadelphia Inquirer
The Dallas Morning News
The San Francisco Chronicle
The Seattle Times
The Portland Oregonian
The Salt Lake Tribune
The Denver Post
The Colorado Springs Gazette
The Pueblo Chieftain
The Rocky Mountain News
The New Mexico Journal
The Arizona Republic
The Los Angeles Times
The San Francisco Chronicle
The Seattle Times
The Portland Oregonian
The Salt Lake Tribune
The Denver Post
The Colorado Springs Gazette
The Pueblo Chieftain
The Rocky Mountain News
The New Mexico Journal
The Arizona Republic

Von Darden told a news conference at the Swedish Embassy that the document was the same one shown to Swedish officials before

and that it contained many errors.

Wallenberg's date of birth is listed incorrectly, he said, his first name is omitted and the certificate is not printed on official paper, nor does it bear an official stamp. The Soviets claim the doctor who signed the original death certificate died four years later.

Von Darden and Lagergren said they had never seen conclusive proof that Wallenberg was dead.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, in a separate news conference Monday, repeated the longstanding Soviet position on the diplomat's death. "It is an irrefutable fact that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947," Gerasimov said.

He said the documents turned over to the family Monday had been uncovered during a search of KGB archives. Repeating the officially held line in the glasnost-era Soviet Union, Gerasimov said Wallenberg had been innocently caught up in a "maelstrom of repression."

"The Soviet people hold him in high regard for what he did in Hungary," Gerasimov said.

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